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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 218 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinga (Do)
Langsa	Togal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Suwo Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	15th Nov,
Tatsu Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita-Maru	S Ochia	3817	15th Nov.	27th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	5th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bunder Road, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „	PLASSY ..	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT + ..	7,941
11th „	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA ..	10,890

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P. AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About			
4th November	..	MANDALA ..	8,246
18th „	..	NEVASA ..	9,071
11th December	..	NEURALIA ..	9,062
25th „	..	MERKARA ..	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Direct Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CHINA.

Date about	
About 20th November	DUNERA..

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th Nov	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
14th „	CHARDARA	Busreh via Karachi
16th „	KARAPARA	East and South Africa ports via Murgemu
17th „	BARPEVA..	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Fairmisher	—	in Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASANO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	14th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	28th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
CNDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bakaul Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$18,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
69 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. M. HEND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND URSAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Morsby Road, Bombay.
P. Box No. 502.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

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TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

BAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
BHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
883, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „		11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „		1,18,68,125

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Naranjas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort,
2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary.
D. SEN & Co.,	869, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.
Bombay No

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A reliable Gujerati speaking CLERK to do share business for a gentleman Persons only with experience need apply. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1915

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 2329, Calcutta.
A R1986

WANTED.—An INSPECTOR for agricultural societies. Pay Rs. 55 p.m., with daily allowance of 8 annas when on tour. A graduate knowing Hindi preferred; must be healthy, active and lover of rough country life. Will have to keep a pony. Apply in your own hand writing. GHANSHIAM DAS GUPTA, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, KOTAH (Rajputana).
A C11276

WANTED—CLERKS for the Office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Marine Lines, Bombay. Men having previous experience of Public Works Department or Military Works Accounts will be preferred. The accepted candidates will have to sign the agreement showing the conditions of service in the Military Works Services before taking up the appointment. Pay from Rs. 59 to Rs. 120 according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS, Marine Lines, Bombay.
A C11322

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Third Floor Central Business Locality, Electric Light. Rent Rs. 220 and Rs. 500.
C R1955

OFFICES TO LET—Apollo Bunder 1st December. Well partitioned AREA of approxiately 2,000 feet. Excellently situated and well lighted. Divided into eight offices with separate typists' room. Apply Box No. 7421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 111330

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongali Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars. Apply Box No 7316, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date all painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes. Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

TO LET Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, opp., Parsi Sanitarium. The most beautifully, situated residential chambers just completed for occupation Facing the harbour and the Kennedy Bay and open on all sides. Fitted with Electric lights, gas stoves, and most modern and luxurious fittings for hot and cold water and Doulton's Bath Tubs and sanitary fittings. Monthly rent varies from Rs. 325 to Rs. 500. For particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL, Esmail Biulding, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1901

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—Complete FACTORY of 20 to 25 Gins with compound steam Engine and 30 to 40 H.P. Oil Engine. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., 364, Two Tanks, Bombay.
G R1979

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

BUICK—Six cylinder Bosch Magneto, electric lights, self-starting new tyres, good as new. Apply Box No. 7424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1973

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Second-hand FORD, OVERLAND or CITRON Car. Apply Box No. 7425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1974

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

OUR FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Rose varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY
C10872

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—One half plate CAMERA Complete, Must be first class condition, Goerz lens preferred. Replies to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1388

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11, samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan woof extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

COLTHURST and Harding's Genuine White ZINC PAINT. Best on the market Rs. 52 per cwt. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT COMPANY, Narandas Buildings, Ballard Estate.
T R1952

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

MEMBERS are notified that the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and on MONDAY, the 21st instant, these days being Public Holidays.
C11353

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

A Large and varied stock of valuable Diamond, Pearl, Emerald and Ruby Jewellery is on sale. A rare opportunity especially for Ruling Chiefs, etc., in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA, Solicitors, No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11352

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 5th November, 1919, granted by Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., to Mr. D. Van Wyngaarden has been CANCELLED, as his connections with our Company have ceased to exist.

Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.,
By their Attorney,
F. G. DIKKERS,
Manager.
C 11343

B, B & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS will not be booked to and from Palej and Miyagam by No. 5 Down Kathiawar Express which will leave Bombay on Tuesday night, 22nd November, 1921, and pass Palej and Miyagam on Wednesday, the 23rd.

No. 19 Down Delhi Express will be timed to leave Baroda at 7-45 hours instead of at 8-10 on Wednesday, 23rd November

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12-11-21.
C11349

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU are hereby informed that at the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber held on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, poll being demanded on the resolution discussed at the meeting, it was granted by the Chairman. The polling will accordingly take place in the office of the Chamber (11, Bank Street, Fort), on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), where members of the Chamber may record their votes.

By order of the Chairman,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
S. M. MUZUMDAR,
Ag. Secretary.
C11347

CATTLE SHOW.

NORTHCOTE CATTLE FARM.
Chharodi, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
On the 8th, 9th and 10 December, 1921.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency are holding a Cattle Show at the Government Cattle Breeding Farm, Northcotepura Chharodi, B. B. and C. I. Ry. on the 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1921. Frises valued at from Rs. 150 to Rs. 65 will be offered for each of the different class of stock of the Kankrej breed of cattle, bulls, cows young stock males and young stock females. A two days' test for the best milking cow and the best milking buffalo will also be held. Special prizes are being presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. C. V. Mehta M. A. LL. B., Minister for Agriculture. During these three days Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., of Bombay will be hold a demonstration in hay-making, silage-making, deepploughing etc. Fodder will be supplied free to all cattle entered. An admission fee of annas 2 per head per animal shown will be charged. All those interested in cattle and wish to see their improvement go ahead, are cordially invited to attend to support this Department in its endeavours to improve this fine breed of cattle. A prospectus of the show can be had from the undersigned.

E. J. BRUEN,
Deputy Director of Agriculture,
for Animal Breeding.
C14201

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The SECRETARY,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & BUREAU,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I beg to withdraw my name from the signatories, who have signed the requisition made by several members of our Chamber, protesting against the presentation of an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Yours faithfully,
HIRALAL BAKORDAS.

C/o The Bombay Industrial Mills,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14-11-1921.
R1977

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 1580 for 10 shares standing in the name of Mr. Gulabchand Hemraj, and Temporary Transfer Receipt No. 130 for two shares standing in the name of Mr. Trikamji Dhanji Patel, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the Registered Office of the Company, Race Course Road, Baroda. Otherwise Duplicates will be issued to the respective owners.

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.,
L. P. DESAI,
For Secretary.
C11355

TENDERS.

H. R. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Bridge over the Gundi River on the Asafabad Rajura Road in Adilabad Division, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The Bridge consists of 7 openings 40 feet semi-circular arches in stone masonry. Copies of Plan and Estimate can be inspected in the Office of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers and Architects, Churchgate Street, Bombay, from whom tender forms can be purchased on payment of annas eight. Tenders to be submitted before the 15th December, 1921, to the undersigned who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. Work done will be measured at the end of each Fasli month and payments made regularly deducting 10 per cent. as further security. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,75,000 including contingencies, Bailing out charges, etc., (O. B. Rs. 116 2/3 British Government: Rs. 100)

J. T ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
3rd November, 1921.
C11344

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of Friday, the 11th instant, and in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday, the 12th instant, informing the public of the sale by public auction by Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. R. Trivedi and Co., of 4 cases of woollen yarn (English), on account and at the risk of our clients, Messrs. ALLADAD ABDUL WAHED, the public are hereby informed that the said Messrs. R. Trivedi and Co. are not justified in selling the said goods at the account and risk of our clients who have rightly refused to take delivery of the said goods as they are not of the contract, quality and description, and under the circumstances, the said sale will take place only on account and at the risk of the said Messrs. R. Trivedi and Co.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1921.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Alladed Abdul Wahed.
C11350

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DIPSINGJI HARISINGJI RANA has contracted with our client Mr. AMIR SHEIKH MAHAMADBHAI ABDULLABHAI, the Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagad, for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises with messuages and tenements thereon situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. B/2716, Old Survey No 21/22 A/24 and New Survey No. 7190 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3235, Street No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 2,491 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhaskar Sunderji and now of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, on or towards the West by the property forming part of the estate of Kalliandas Kirparam, on or towards the North by the property of Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia and on or towards the South by the said Harkness Road.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1921.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11354

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Cotton rope, electric apparatus, earthenware, empty cases, rice, wireless apparatus, ingots, iron, tobacco, mattings, sample, fish, liquor, machinery, wine, empty drums, steel bars, acid, iron pipe, trap bands, bobbins, cement, preserve, personal effects, cylinder, cotton sulphur.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department. In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Bags, empty bottles, 1 case essence Synthetique fleurs de Jasmin, silver wrist watches, rolled gold watches, clocks, glassware, crockery empty packing cases old tables and chairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

1 Iron flagstaff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of The Alliance Trading Co.

Ex. S. S.. "SIRH."

1826 C M/ 294 Samnuggur 45-11-Oz.—9400/49—50 bales each 100 yds. Hessian Cloth of Samnuggur Mills 45". 11 Oz.

The above goods are now open for inspection of the intending buyers at No. 8 Shed Alexandra Docks

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale No. 8 shed Alexandra Docks.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52. Medows Street. Fort.
Telephone. No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE AT BRUCE LANE NO. 8, NEAR MERCHANT BANK, FORT.

Auction Sale of highly polished teak and blackwood rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suite, single and double door almyrah, marble top table, glass door cupboard, office writing table, revolving chair, arm and armless chairs, wooden cot, fancy teapoys, gaticchas, sweet-toned phonographs, towel stand, etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) very decent teak and blackwood highly polished furniture, including dining table, dining armchairs, very beautiful tapestry lined drawing room suite, marble top table, teak and blackwood sideboard cabinets, hatstand very strong wooden bedstead, glass door cupboard, office writing table, arm and armless chairs, fancy teapoys, leather lined sofas dumb waiters side teapoys, towel stand, washing talbe, sweet-toned phonograph, records, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th, and WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one cask alizarine dye, cases of colour, stationery, bales of C. P. goods, one big iron tank, one sidecar, bicycles, horse shoes, one case mantles, and electric wires, Philip's electric bulbs, books, saddles, Manila rope, shirts, cases of soaps, goldsmith's tools and scales, one case socks, one bag cardamoms, trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, brass, copper and alluminiumware, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

The greatest literary gem in French Literature.

"Les Miserables"

All the ten parts complete featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen.

William Farnum

FOU SHOWS TO-DAY at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"LOVE ME."
"LOVE ME."
"LOVE ME."
By C. Gardner Sullivan.

Dorothy Dalton thrills you as few Favourites of the Screen can. See her in the Most Thrilling of all her picture.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
"LOVE SPEED & THRILLS"

THE EMPIRE.

A Weeke's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in Honour of the restive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, VISIT,

Thur. Nov. 17th at: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A Complete Chaplin Programme including
"SHOULDER ARMS"

Fri. Nov. 18th at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
Pathe's Latest Super-Production.
"10001 NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE"

Sat. Nov, 19th at: 4, 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
The Wonder Story of Age.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Sun. Nov, 20th at: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

Mon. Nov. 21st at: 4-30. 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
An all Chapline Programme including.
"DOGS LIFE"

Tues. Nov. 22nd at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m
Annette Kellerman in
"QUEEN OF THE SEA"
A Submarine Phantasy with 200 Smiling Beautiful piquant Girl.

Wed. Nov. 23rd at: 6-30, 8-85 & 10 p.m.
"AMARILLY OF CLOTHES. LINE ALLY"
Featuring Mary Pickford.

Thur. Nov. 24th at; 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m,
The World's Great Film Masterpiece.
"THE SORROW OF SATAN"
By Varie Corelly.

Fri. Nov. 25th at: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Greatest Achievement in Cinematography.
"VENDETTA"
By Marie Corelli.
Gergeous Scenery and Beautiful Photoplay.

THE EMPRESS.

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALSES' VISIT.

THURS. Nov. 17th at 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m. A Broadwest Special
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Featuring Matheson Lang.
Supported by Miss Hutin Britton.

FRIDAY November 18th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. m. Marie Corelli's Great Work
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"
Featuring Miss Gladys Cooper.

SATURDAY Nov. 19th at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including his Great Masterpiece.
"DOG'S LIFE"

SUN. Nov. 20th at 3; 4-30; 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Ambrosio's Great classical Exclusive Lord Lytton's Most Popular Novel.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEH

MON. Nov 21st at 4; 6; 8; & 10 p. m.
The Greatest Spectacle Drama in the History of the Screen in 8 Acts.
"ROMEO & JULIET"
Featuring Beverley Bayne & Francis Bushman.

TUES. Nov. 22nd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
An All-British Masterpiece.
"EAST LYNNE"
Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's Famous Novel

WED. Nov. 23rd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
AN ALL-CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including the Great Laughter raiser &
"SHOULDER ARMS"

THURS. Nov. 24th at 6; 8; & 10 p. m.
The Wender Story of the Age.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

FRI. Nov. 25th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

AMUSEMENTS

Don't Miss

Musical Concerts
And
Charkha Exhibition
At the
Gaiety Theatre, Fort

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
and
FRIDAY, 18th NOVEMBER 1921
at 9-30 P. M.
By
The World Renowned
Gold and Diamond Medalist
MISS GAUHARJAN
OF CALCUTTA

These Days Programmes Contains
SPECIAL SONGS ON
"CHARKHA"
AND
"KHADI"

Plan and Tickets at the Theatre

Parda Arrangements Available.

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT!

HERE'S A CINEMA FEAST GALORE THE PICK OF SUPER-PRODUCTIONS —AND THAT TOO BY THE CARTLOAD!

A Feast of the Movies;

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

UPTO 25th Nov.
ONE PICTURE EVERY DAY!
Tuesday 15th November
"THE GIRL OF THE SEA"
Wednesday 16th November
"MALE AND FEMALE"
Thursday 17th November
"WOMAN"
Friday 18th November
"SALOME"
Saturday 19th November
"CLEOPATRA"
Sunday 20th November
"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"
MONDAY 21st November
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
Tuesday 22nd November
"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
Wednesday 23rd November
"DONT CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
Thursday 24th November
"LES MISERABLES"
Friday 25th November
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo Drama,

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.

replete with
Brilliant Photographic Effect.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

TO-NIGHT TUES, & WED,

November, 15th & 16th at 8 20 p. m.

For the First Time in Bombay. A Stupendous Production. The present Great Success from Daly's Theatre, London.

"THE SOUTHERN MAID"

New Scenery, New Dresses and part New Artistes.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"DEFYING DEATH"
"DEFYING DEATH"
"DEFYING DEATH"

Featuring the Inimitable Albertini, so well-known as

SANSONIA
SANSONIA
SANSONIA

Here we have a Story of Revenge, a description of how a murder gang was fought and outwitted with the help of the Herculean Sansonia.

THE STRONGMAN OF THE SCREEN

NO FILM PUT OUT IN ANY COUNTRY EQUALS THIS MASTERPIECE FOR BREATH-TAKING THRILLS

"KINETO CHATS No. 4"

'LIKE BABES IN THE WOOD"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY, AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

A GREAT IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL ATTRACTION

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

present EXCLUSIVELY in India

The Official Film Record of the Last ROYAL TOUR

"50,000 MILES WITH H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES."

A Cinematographic record of the

EMPIRE'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR!

Taken by Capt. Baker, attached H. M. S "RENOWN." A few of the Remarkable Scenes taken in "50,000 miles of the EMPIRE'S

MIGHTY & VOCIFEROUS WELCOME.

On March 14th, 1920 The PRINCE OF WALES left the Motherland to visit the Millions of Britain's sons and daughters Overseas,

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA

Tremendous Scenes of Welcome and Loyalty

THE GREAT WELCOME

BY THE CHILDREN OF SYDNEY. AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN CITIES.

Thousands of Children Present a wonderful Pageant of Physical Drill Movements and Dancing.

AN INTENSELY MOVING SIGHT!

THE PRINCE AT WELLINGTON. N. Z.

An uproarious Amusing Ceremony of Crossing the Line; over 7,000 Victims are made to take an Equatorial Bath. The Fun waxes fast and furious.

H. R. H. PAYS HOMAGE TO KING NEPTUNE

and is examined by a Doctor, Lathered, Shaved and thrown to the mercies of the Bears. Do Not Miss this highly amusing OLD SEA CEREMONY.

FAREWELL TO THE TROPICS, BACK AGAIN IN THE HOMELAND,

And Now Welcome to India.

THERE'S NOT TO REASON WHY
THERE'S NOT TO MAKE REPLY
THE SWORN AGREEMENT

LOVE JEALOUSY INTRIGUE.

Dramatic force, vigour love, intrigue and atmosphere of the lovely Italian book lake-gronnds have been masterfully combined both in story and action in "The Sworn Agreement". The leading roll is played by a well-known star, supported by eminent artists.

WILL HOLD YOU SPELLBOUND FROM START TO FINISH,

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Grand Opening Day.

SATURDAY 19th NOVEMBER 1921.

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m.

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week

OUE DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT!

A Feast of the Movies!

TO-NIGHT—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present this Evening.

"THE GIRL OF THE SEA"

A Superb Splendid Photodrama

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"The Avenging Arrow."

A swift lightning-speed serial of the west Here is a chance to show your mettle. COME Help RUTH ROLAND solve the mystery of the "Avenging Arrow" will be surprised and entertained.

TWO EPISODES—FIRST WEEK

EPisode 1. "The Vew of Mystery"
" 2. "The Enemy Strike."

Latest News.

AT THE RINGSIDE

Pollard Comic.

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.

Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m,

Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.



Save Cattle Lives by Using "Holy" Shoe and Slipper

Economic and Confortable Foot Wea.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ANIMAL TOUCH

Specially manufactured to suit all Nationality and each industrialt aste from Indegenous vegetable dry products.

Strong and Durable Easily Last One Year

Will Tread all Restricted area keeps wel on Hilly Tracts largely in use all over India Burma and Ceylon.

Prices:—Shoe and Slippers Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0 in all sizes Postage and Packing free

HOLY SHOE FACTORY

14, Laksmi Datta Lane Baghbazar, Calcutta.

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	11 28
Sakels	11 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	10 67
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 61
April	..
May	10 58
June	..
July	10 51
Aug.	..
Sept.	10 24
Oct.	10 14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	10 59
December	10 55
January	10 48
February	10 42
March	10 38
April	10 34
May	10 31
June	10 27
July	10 24
August	10 11
September	9 98
Oct.	9 84

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	18 70
Dec.	18 90
Jan.	19 10
February	19 20
March	19 30
April	19 35
May	19 45
June	19 45
July	19 50

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Dull. Cloth sales limited.
Yarns:—Sluggish.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 75
M. G. Broach, Good	9 55
" " Fully Good	10 05
" " Fine	10 55
M. G. Scinde, Good	7 55
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 12th Nov. 1921.

Total in Sight	Net received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	23,000
East Indian Sales	3,000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	30,000
" " Forwarded	1,2000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	8,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	136,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	216,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 12th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent	17,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 08
" " " Mar.	16 10
" " " May	16 05
" " " July	16 70
Spot Cotton at New York	16 70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	15 54
" " " May	15 35
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	66 3/8

Bales.	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	213,000
" Exports to Great Britain	59,000
" " to France and Continent	54,000
" " to Japan	22,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,571,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,445,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Nov. Dec. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
KARACHI BARLEY Jan-Feb. Sellers	50

Tone:—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15/8
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£9
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 15
" " Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 15

Tone:—Quiet.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 9/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 72 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11 1 4

Tone:—Irregular.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 19/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 13/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20

Tone:—

London, 12th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Done	49/6
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	50/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. quoted	50
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	1,940,000

Toue:—Steadier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/8
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Smell.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-7an. Dunkirk Done	£ 16
TONE OF bINSEED:—Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 91
T RIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Dull	£ 17 3/4
LINSEED, Argedtine Nov.-Dec. Sellers quiet	£ 15 1 8
" " Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 15

Tone:—Quiet.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£669/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 72 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 3,4
Govt. Securities 3%	49
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11 1/4

Tone:—Steady.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 19/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. sellers	13/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov. Dec. Sellers	20

Tone:—Weak Neglected.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 10th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54
Far Silver Sport	39
" " 2 months hence	38 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Little china buying. Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Insterest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 10th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 15/16
" ndian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	36

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — 155 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Done Buyers	£ 16
" Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16 1/2

Tone Steady at the decline

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value	26 5/8
" Months Jan.-April Buyers	27

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 23
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	21 00

New York, 10th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 94 12

EXCHANGE.

London, 10th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 29
In Germany	1035 00
In Italy	96 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 16
Christiania	28 15
Amsterdam	11 38
Switzerland	21 13

MONEY MARKET.

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	38 5/8
" 2 months hence	38

Closing Tone of Silver:—Speculative selling. Uncertain.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — 157

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec.	16 1/4

Tone Value-Quiet but steady.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value	26/6
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	27 1/8

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 28
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..

New York, 11th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	Closed.

EXCHANGE.

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 50
In Germany	1135 00
In Italy	95 90
Rentes 5%	37 1/2
Silver spot speculators selling closed Uncertain	39 5/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 15
Christiana	28 15
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	20 89

THANA DACOITY CASE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF ARMY RECRUIT-SUPPLIER.

In the Sessions Court at Thana before Mr. Perceival and the common Jury, four accused (1) Mahadoo Janoo (2) Narayan Appa, (3) Nama Krishna (4) Gopal Appa were tried last week on the charge of decoity under section 395 I. P. C. and for maiming a buffalo under section 429 I. P. C.

Mr. Bhagwat and Mr. Shringarpure Public Prosecutors appeared for the Crown, Mr. W. Rege pleader appeared for acused No. 1. Mr. Sohrab B. Banoji Bar-at-Law with Mr. Gupte defended accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Sarjee Rajput, who supplied recruits in the army left his native place Faizabad and came to Thana with his wife, a child, and a buffalo. At Thana he stopped for a few days. He then wanted to go to Bombay, but he was prevented by some "Badmashees". Complainant eventually gave up his idea of going to Bombay and wanted to go back to his native place. With that object he started from Thana on the 1st of October 1921 accompanied by his wife and child. Complainant's story was that at about 4 o'clock on the same day when he reached a village called called Manpada at the distance of about 6 miles before Kalyan he was robbed by the accused and several other dacoits. That accused No. 1 struck his buffalo with a bamboo, whereupon she fell down, and was found dead on the 3rd of October at a distance of about a mile and a half away from Manpada, where he was looted. That accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 removed his kit which was loaded on the buffalo. They then took the property away and placed the same on the verandah of the house of accused No. 1. Complaint then went to Kalyan and lodged his complaint with the Sub-Inspector of Police who inquired into the matter. The complainant identified the abovenamed four accused as the persons who had looted him. The Sub-Inspector made further inquiries and some goods belonging to the accused was found lying in a bush and under some stones near the house of accused No. 1.

The defence was that the accused were agriculturists and were paying assessment to the Collector for the lands that they owned. The complainant admitted that there was no enmity between him and the accused and that he had never seen the accused before. That though he could identify them, he had not the slighest idea regarding the length of time that the accued took to loot him. Complainant's wife also admited that she was at a short distance from her husband and that though she had some ornaments on her person she was not molested by the accused in any manner. Complainant also admitted that his complaint was lodged by the Sub-Inspector not on the same evening but on the 2nd day and that he identified the accused on the 3rd day. He also admitted that he was much confused and irritated on his being robbed and was anxious to see his assailants being punished

After hearing the case the jury brought an unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

INTERESTING TRAMWAY CASE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Abdul Gaffur Murtaza Hussein a tramway driver, was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger the safety of the public, before the bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared on behalf of the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who is a tram driver was driving a tram car on the 5th October, at about 12 noon from Dhobi Talao to Charni Road Junction along Gingaum Road. Near the Prarthana Samaj a motor-car was stationary across the tram lines on account of its engine having failed. The accused who was coming towards the motor-car seeing the danger ahead of him and having both sufficient time and space to put on the breakes did not make any effort whatsoever to slack en the speed with the result that the tram car collided with the motor-car. Fortunately the occupants of the motor car had jumped out, otherwise there would have been a serious loss of life. The prosecution had called four witnesses including Dr. Kallandas Desai who was going in his own motor car in the same direction as the accused. He had stated in his evidence that the accused did not attempt to slacken the speed and went on. Under the circumstances the accused was charged with rash driving under Rule 2, Clause (b), Section 22 of the Police Act.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. His defence was that when he saw the motorcar for the first time it was at a distance of about 35 to 40 feet from him and that he was going on the second notch. As soon as he saw the motor car he put on both the brakes but the distance being too short the accident was inevitable. In support of this defence, he had called 2 witnesses, one a passenger and the other Mr. Drummond, Electric Engineer and an employee of the Bombay Tramway Company. Mr. Drummond who was not an eye witness and who was called to give expert evidence deposed to certain results happening under certain given conditions.

The Court after reviewing the evidence before it held that the evidence of Mr. Drummond might be theoretically alright, but it could not, however, override the testimony of the eye-witnesses especially that of Mr. Desai who was an absolutely independent and disinterested witness. The accused had ample time to slacken the speed of the car, he himself had admitted in his statement that there was not much traffic on the road at the time. The pleader for the defence Mr. Dhondi had cited the judgment of Sir Chandavarkar J. and Sir Heaton J. in a tramway case, in which the conviction of the Presidency Magistrate was set aside by the High Court. But it appeared to this Court that the facts of that case were quite different from those of the present case, In that case a horse carriage suddenly shot out of a side street and the tram-driver naturally did not anticipate a gharry coming out in his way. In this case the motor-car was on the lines for some time at least dead stopped—lying across the tram lines and the accused knew very well the obstruction in front of him. On a consideration of the whole evidence the Court was of opinion that the accused was driving the tram-car in a rash manner and he was therefore convicted of the offence with which he was charged and fined Rs. 25.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-east but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi; night temperature is above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in excess. Night temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner. Day temperature is below and night temperature considerably above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the south of the reporting area humidity is in defect and night temperature lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is below the average.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has again given light local rain in north-Baluchistan and is giving moderate cloud in upper Sind and the north and west Punjab. A few light falls of rain have also occured in Malabar. Skies are moderately clouded at a few stations in Malabar and Madras and fine weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Night temperature is below normal in the Deccan but above it in upper Sind and the north and west Punjab. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Negapatam.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable except in the extreme north where a few falls of rain are likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th November 1921.

The western disturbance has given widespread light rain in northern half of Baluchistan. A change is noticeable in the south of the Bay and the monsoon may revive in Madras in a few days.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr	in.	29.968
Temperature of Air	—	degrees	79.1
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	—	"	69.7
Dew Point	—	"	65.2
Relative humidity of Air	—	"	0.633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	—	0.4
Maximum temperature of Air	—	"	86.6
Minimum do do	—	"	72.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			E, WNW.
Movement of Wind do.		miles	146

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stilk
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sun —	20th Nov	m 2 21	28 10
		2 18	28 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stilk.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sun —	20th Nov	m 8 31	17 0
		8 15a	16 7

MULSHI PROJECT.

SOME "TRUE FACTS" ACCORDING TO TATAS.

COMPENSATION "EXTREMELY LIBERAL."

Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., have issued a lengthy statement giving the "true facts," from their point of view, concerning the Mulshi project. The statement after dwelling on the benefits likely to accrue to the public such as the saving of 525.000 tons of coal every year, the freeing of 26,250 wagons on Indian railways, the electrification of factories railways and tramways, attempts to prove that the compensation offered to the Malvas is extemely liberal. The statement describing how the compensation was fixed says:—

"The Government officials went into the records of a series of years to arrive at the average yield to the land owners on each class of land. In several villages, actual experiments were taken as to the amount of corn that was treashed on a number of plots. This actual average yield was then vauled at the price of corn prevailing towards the end of 1920, when prices were at their very highest. This income in money was then capitalised. Since Government paper fetches a secure and steady income at six per cent, it will be understood that capitalisation at eight per cent for land is extremely liberal in so far as even in Mulshi Petha which has never known famine, the yield from the land falls very often as low as eight anna crop. It will then be seen that in arriving at these figures every latitude and margin has been allowed by Government. To this the Company have added a bonus of 15 to 25 per cent to all land owners who willingly sell their lands, so that the best rice lands will be paid for at the rate of Rs. 622 per acre. including the extra amount paid by Government for compulsory acquisition, supplemented by the bonus which the Company offers to all owners who settle amicably."

SOME "MISSTATEMENTS" CORRECTED

The statement then goes on to say:—"Turning to some misstatements which have been spread far and wide, it has been asserted that the whole of Mulshi Peta with its 40,000 acres will be laid waste by the formation of the Mulshi Lake. The Mulshi Lake will actually submerge only 10,800 acres out of the 40,000 and more acres of Mulshi Peta. It has been urged that the lake being in the lowest portion of the valley will submerge all the rice lands. Official figures show that the lake will submerge only 3,583 acres of rice land out of the 13,251 acres which produce rice in Mulshi Peta. Rumours have been set afloat that outside the lake area lands will be acquired wholesale for aforestation purposes. The Company has already notified in Mulshi Peta that no such acquisition was ever contemplated. We believe Government also do not contemplate afforesting any of the lands round the lake.

"Every effort will be made to complete the acquisition within the next few months so that compensation will have been paid out to all landowners very early. The construction of the Mulshi Dam is such that raising the foundations to ground level alone will occupy about two years, so that hardly any land will be submerged during the first two years. Lands will then be gradually submerged so that the bulk of the area is not likely to go under water for the next five years. And the Company has notified landowners that they will be permitted to raise their crop free of rent during such time. This will be, to a very large number of landowners, an appreciable addition to the compensation and the bonus given by the Company. Thus the full income from the land free of rent for several years is assured.

RESETTLEMENT OF MAVLAS.

"The establishment of the Mulshi Works will be able to give the labourers who choose to come and work on the dam nearly four times the income they could get from cultivation. Those who wish to continue their agricultural pursuits will be able to do so for several years to come as shown above. By that time, in the neighbouring valleys, the extension of the irrigation works of the Nira Right Bank Canal will have progressed sufficiently for Government to assure enough water for rice cultivation at the usual rates for about 3,000 to 4,000 acres to such of the Mavlas as choose to settle in the irrigated area. The Government have assured the Company that such help is possible as a special case to such of the expropriated Mavlas as choose to settle in the irrigated area. The number of rice lands in the Poona District will, therefore, not in any way be decreased by the Mulshi Works, nor will the Mavlas find their agricultural occupation gone.

So confident is the Company as to the adequacy of the compensation, that it states it is quite willing that the valuation be made the subject of arbitration by arbitrators appointed by the Company and leaders of the Mavlas in equal number with, in the event of a difference arising, a Sar Panch or Umpire of undoubted standing, acceptable to both parties, to decide between them.

OVER A CRORE ALREADY SPENT.

The statement continues:—"It might be pointed out that well over a crore has already been spent towards the execution of this great Scheme, so that the hardship to the shareholders (amongst whom will be found a large number of people of small means)at such a stage by the abandonment of the Scheme would be infinitely greater than the hardship to a few Mavlas in the Poona District to whom adequate compensation and other facilities are provided.

It has been urged that the Tatas are pressing this Scheme because of the enormous benefits which they are to derive therefrom. The Tatas, as in all other Schemes, consider themselves Trustees of Public monies entrusted to them, and their own holdings in this particular Scheme is not more than about 550 shares out of 45,000 shares issued. The 60 per cent of the total capital subscribed before the floatation was thrown open to the Public was almost all subscribed for privately by such of the Public as approached, through brokers, or directly the Agents and Directors of the Company, so that the whole of the Capital should be considered as having come from the Public.

Finally it is mentioned that "among the list of forty large consumers of power now actually on the waiting list of this Company there is not a single industrial concern which has not been capitalised in this country."

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee was held on Saturday, the 12th instant at 8-30 p.m. in Sankli Street Cross Street. The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which appeared in the papers on the 3rd instant, then Mr. Khilmchand Narothamdass was voted to the chair unanimously. Mr. Ananthram, before beginning any proceedings, read a letter, which he saw that day (the day of the meeting) at 11-30 a.m., signed by Messrs. V. A. Desai and 8 others requesting him to cancel the meeting stating certain reasons. Thereupon some of the members wanted to know if there was any election before during the year. All the members in one voice wanted to proceed with the election of the Office-bearers and the Managing Committee. And the following have been elected unanimously as members of the Managing Committee:—Messrs. A. B. Godrej; V. A. Desai; Khimchand Narottamdas; R. D. Jhaveri; J. B. Patel; S. S. Gangla; S. H. Soopariwalla; Ananthram Vaikuntram; S. L. Silala; H. B. Khotari; Chandulal J; Shanker Poopala; G. V. Jaykar; A. S. Dharadhar; J. T. Merchant; H. Mahamad; Mahamad Haniff; Baboo; Abdul Rahaman Munshi; N. V. Khandke and Mahamad Nawab.

Then Mr. Mahamad Nawab proposed and Mr. H. Mahmad seconded that Mr. A. B. Godrej and Messrs. G. B. Patel and R. D. Jhaveri be elected President and Vice-Presidents respectively and this was carried out unanimously.

Mr. N. V. Khandke proposed and Mr. Chandulal seconded that Messrs. Khimchand Narottamdas, Ananthram V. and S. L. Silam be elected Honorary Secretaries; but Mr. Mahamad Haniff brought an amendment telling that the Byculla Ward consisted of Majority of Mahamadan population and it was necessary to have a Mahamadan Secretary who knew Urdoo and English well and that he proposed Messrs. Khimchand Narottamdas, Ananthram and V. and H. Mahamad to be Honorary Secretaries and Mr. Mahamad Sidick seconded; in the meanwhile Mr. Khandke withdrew his proposal and hence the letter three were elected unanimously as Honorary Secretaries.

And the following resolutions were also passed unanimously:—

(1) That the services of the late Chairman and other retiring members of the Managing Committee be placed on record and thanking them for the same;

(2) That Messrs. V. A. Desai; S. L. Silam and others be informed that the general body refused to cancel that day's general meeting and wished unanimously to proceed with, and notice about the meeting was given in papers on the 3rd November (that is, 9 days before the meeting) and the protest made by them was received on the 12th (the day of the meeting), which could not be carried out as it was not in time and the members could not be informed in time to prevent the attendance hence the letter was placed before the general body, who declined to entertain their request contained therein. Then the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

REPRESSION IN KANARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Nov. 1.

The case of Moulvi Habibulla Khan under Sec. 124A, reported in your issue of the 11th ultimo was heard before Mr. Koimuttur, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Karwar. In the course of the trial. the first of its kind in N. Kanara district, the accused though undefended once took occasion to ridicule the prosecution by putting their witness (as if in cross-examination) a question:—"What is the total when 2, 4 and 5 are put together?" After a repetition of the question the answer came: "12"! Amidst the general laughter that followed, accused pointed out to the Court the obvious moral, viz. the tutoring of witnesses in such political cases.

The judgment was delivered in the Jail—quite an unusual circumstance—on the 28th after a trial lasting from the 24th to 27th ultimo. The Moulvi accused hailing from the Punjab is now in Karwar jail serving his sentence which extends to two years and includes fine Rs. 200, or in default of payment further six months' imprisonment.

ARREST OF OUTLAWS IN PESHAWAR DISTRICT,

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 14.

A detachment of frontier constabulary under the district officer made a surprise descent before the dawn on the morning of November 9th on a collection of villages known as Kopar in the same Ranizai country on the northern border of the Peshawar district. The operation, the object of which was the arrest of the outlaws known to be harbouring there was successful. Numerous arrests were made including those of a dozen or more men wanted for murder.

MALABAR RELIEF

APPEAL TO SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nop. 10.

Yesterday evening meeting was held in Rao Bahadur Naginchand Jhaveri Institute under the Presidentship of Mr. F. G. Pratt, Commissioner, N. D. for the purpose of organising relief for the sufferings of the poor victims of the Moplah riots in Malabar.

Mr. Devadhar said it was no exaggeration to say that thousands of men, women, and children, were turned out of their homes, with only a loin cloth to cover their nakedness, rendered homeless and deprived of everything they had. Not only poor men but even well-to-do and rich people who paid Government assessment of Rs. 50 up to Rs. 1,500 were rendered utterly destitute. Nambudri women who had never stirred out of their homes, who had never known what travelling by railway was, women who had never seen the face even of their husband's brothers had been forced to run away for their lives several miles away from their homes, without any male member of their family to protect them; and children were rendered parentless. He went on to say that the scheme that he outlined in Bombay was estimated to cost ten lacs of rupees. But that was the least that had to be done to clothe and feed the refugees who had fled for their lives and taken shelter in the camps started for them.

Then the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting of the sympathisers of the Malabar refugees while expressing their sympathies with their suffering resolves that a fund be opened for the benefit of all refugees irrespective of their class or creed and the people of the city and the district be invited to give their contributions in shape of money, clothes and grain in aid of the Malabar Relief Fund and a local Committee to co-operate with the Bombay Malabar Relief Committee be appointed to collect the funds.

The Committee to consist of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number and to appoint its Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer and such other office bearer as may be considered necessary. The total amount subscribed be sent to the Bombay Committee, after deducting the necessary collection charges.

Having appointed a Committee the meeting dispersd.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Within the last fortnight there have been no striking developments in Malabar save for the batch of surrenders notified on 7th November. There have been no large encounters with rebels since that at Melmuri on 24th, October. At the same time there has been steady list of enemy casualties, practically daily, with very few casualties to ourselves. Troops have been consistently active but on most occasions rebels have avoided a conflict, aided by nature of country and difficulties of obtaining and transmitting intelligence. The considerable surrenders recently noted all occurred within an area of about 100 square miles centred roughly on Mallapuram, in the district most traversed by troops, up to date. Whilst therefore, it is too early to draw definite conclusions it is probable that they denote a direct response to the recent increase of military pressure. On the whole progress during last fortnight must be set down as distinctly satisfactory. Further reinforcements are arriving. 1/39th Garhawalis detrained at Calicut on November the 8th. 2/9th Gurkhas the 'en route' and should arrive shortly, and a second section of pack Howitzers is also on its way.

POLICE AND MILITARY OPPERATION IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The latest telegrams about the situation in Malabar says that yesterday the revels attempted a raid on Moplah rufugees at Nilambur but were driven on losing 6 killed. Special police advancing from Tanerasheri, via, Kundotti reached Omasheri and met the opposition in dense jungle but reached the road near Chattamangalam. 11 rebels were killed the police lost one man killed and one officer and 3 men slightly wounded. 2/8 Gurkhas moving east from Kunnamangalam, via, Chattamangalam killed 8 rebels and captured one. The Gurkhas sustained no casualties. The Special police operating in the vicinity on Malayamma killed 6 rebels and wounded others who escaped, police casualties were one Indian Officer and two Indian other ranks wounded. The police operating from Feroke chased rebels from Vangara and Tirurangadi who had been operating from Tennipalam and 8 rebels were killed. Dorsets and Leinsters operated against rebel bands near Chrur Urakamelmtr and Malattur. The result is not known. The troops from Pandiked and Wandur operated in Chembarasseri killing 4 rebels who dispersed towards Nilambur. 1/89 Garwhalis and 2/8 Gurkhas commenced a drive yesterday towards Beypore river. 2/9 Gurkhas and section ten pack Battery detrained on 9th instant. Information has reached Calicut of an encounter with rebels by the special police force under Mr. Fraser, I.C.S., day before yesterday while party of that force was on way to Kodathur. They got news that rebels were committing mischief close by. They had hardly proceeded a few yards when they were fired upon by rebels who were in ambush. The party returned fire with the result that some rebels were killed. Mr. Fraser was slightly wounded on the forehand and two or three sepoys sustained slight injuries. Another party of same force under Mr. Barkley on reaching Malajamma Amsom were fired upon by rebels in ambush. The police force forthwith surrounded attacks and in the encounter that followed 5 rebels were killed and several wounded. Nair Jamadar was hit by a bullet below knee and 3 sepoys one of whom was attacked by rebels with sword in hand were wounded. The sepoy gallantly fought and killed rebels. The wounded Jamadar and sepoys are now being treated in the Municipal hospital at Calicut.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN HOWRALI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The situation at Howrah is much improved. No further disturbance. Khilafat Volunteers engaged in picketting have been withdrawn. Shopkeepers are undertaking not to sell foreign articles after 10th December,. The bazar is going on as usual. Lord Ronaldshay has sent a telegram to Mr. Pain, Secretary of the Bar Library, that the suggestion for a appointment of a mixed committee of enquiry has been referred to the Chief Secretary. The Magesterial enquiry closed to-day after examining seven more contsables and a Mahomedan. Constables corroborated police evidence regarding the riot given before the members of Labour Union were asked to give evidence but expressed unwillingness to do so being non-cooperators. Telegram sent to-day to the Chief Secretary by Mr. Pain urging immediate withdrawal of the Gurkhas to restore confidence and the appointment of an independent committee of enquiry.

SENTENCES ON MOPLAH REBELS.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Nov. 12.

The Special Tribunal to-day sentenced three Moplahs in Walluvanad taluq to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of mischief by fire and 6 months for unlawful assembly. The military court presided by Major Weldon with Lieut Wada and Mr. T. Austin as members assembled at Malapuram on Thursday for trial of 4 Mopiahs charged with waging war against King Emperor in that they destroyed three bridges. The Court found 3 accused guilty and acquitted the other accused. Judgment was reserved in case of 3 men.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

The Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will hold a drawing room at the Government House, Calcutta on the 15th of December next. Ladies who desire and are eligible to present others should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Delhi not later than 24th of November for presentation forms which on receipt should be filled in and returned to the Military Secretary not later than 30th of November.

The Viceroy leaves Delhi on night of 14th November and after visiting Bombay and Agra returns on 21st instant. The arrivals and departures at all the stations will be private. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Countess of Reading, Sir John Wood (Political Secretary) the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, Major Carey Evans (Surgeon) and four A.D.C.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Assam Non-Mahommedan constitute is called upon to elect to council of state vice Mr. M. M. Hadow, who died.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Adam Deputy Inspector-General Police is granted one year's combined leave.

FOREIGN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Haf is appointed to exercise powers of Additional Judge of District Court in cantonment of Mhow. Mr. C. L. S. Russel Resident at Hyderabad is granted one year's combined leave. Lt.-Col. F. Okinealy (Bengal) is appointed Chief Medical Officer to Prince of Wales.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. D. F. McKenzie is confirmed as Chaplain Church of Scotland. Mr. A. I. Mayhew Director, Public Instruction Central Provinces officiates)ducational Commissioner with Government of India. Punjab State Medical Faculty is authorised to confer grant of issue in British India diplomas licenses certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science. Col. H. Mackenzie of Medical College Lahore is granted one year's leave. Col. F. A. F. Barbardo of Medical College Calcutta is granted four months' leave. Major E. C. Hodgson officiates as A. D. G. Indian Medical Services.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. C. Crawford of James Finlay Company succeeds Mr. R. Graham on Indian Tea Cess Committee

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Knight officiates as Director of Commercial Intelligence Calcutta vice Mr. Frere. Mr. James Lennox succeeds Mr. J. A. C. Munro on Assam Labour Board.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Government Securities rules are published. These shall apply only in case of securities issued by Governor of Bombay in Council Major A. W. Daldy officiates as Military Accountant.

General Mr. P. G. Jacob has been posted as Comptroller Assam, Mr. G. Kaula officiates Accountant-General, Punjab, Mr. B. N. Mitra is posted as Assistant Accountant-General Post and Telegraphs Central Office, Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Grant of Commissions to several members of Auxiliary Force are announced Lt.-Col. C. J. Cumberlege is granted leave for over 1 year 5 months pending retirement. Commander-in-Chief has conferred volunteer officers decoration upon Major Foster Jeffry weeks. (I.D.F.)

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was recorded on the Bombay Seismograph on the 11th November at 6h. 56m. (Indian Standard time).

THE PRINCE AND POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now generally known that the citizens of Poona City to a man are against the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. But the bureaucracy must carry out its programme in spite of the decision of the Poona City Municipality, not to vote even an address of welcome to so august a personage. So the novel idea was started that the reception in Poona was to be on behalf of the Princes and Princelings of Maharashtra. Even the Maharaja of so distant a State as Gwalior is to figure prominently as one of the principal hosts in the Poona reception and Gwalior cavalry and infantry in their smart military accoutrements are requisitioned to make a brave show in the Poona procession. The petty chiefs and chiefs and chieftains of the Southern Mahratta country who can hardly boast of any regular cavalry are somehow collecting a motley crowd of their sundry retainers who are to give a lively appearance to the otherwise deserted and lonely streets of the Poona suburbs through which the Prince is to drive during his short stay of a few hours in the capital of the Deccan.

It is said that the Deccan Maratha chiefs are expected to ride like sturdy Mahratta warriors of old, in the Princely procession. But some of the chiefs, though reputed to be valiant carpet knights and lawn tennis players, are but poor horsemen and their skill in horsemanship is on a par with the great Pickwikian hero, the immortal Winkle. The veteran chief of Bhor, who as a doughty champion of repression is prosecuting men like Mr. Kelkar for offering civil disobedience to the laws of his State, would really present a sight for Gods and men if by some contrivance he is elevated on to the back of a prancing charger.

The principal public functions which the Prince is going to attend are the laying of of the foundation stone of the war memorial in front of the Peshwa's old palace the Shanwar Wada and the Shivaji memorial just across the river. At both these functions aristocratic outsiders who have no earthly connection with Poona city or its suburbs are to figure prominently as the representatives of the citizens of Poona and Maharashtra generally. The people of Maharashtra have proclaimed in a number of public meetings that they do not want to offer any welcome to any august visitor. But the bureaucracy is always deaf to the voice of the people, the real democracy of the land. The princes and princelings are at their beck and call and they are called upon to import into Poona even by requisitioning special railway trains all the rabble they can collect from their States, to lend a busy and crowded appearance to Poona streets. By such queer strategems the Prince is to be made to believe that he is being heartily received by a loyal and contented people. *O tempora! O Mores!*—Yours, etc.

S. K. DAMLE.

Poona, Nov. 13.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know what benefits India is going to derive from the ensuing Prince's visit but the people have begun to see what worry is going to be caused. On account of the congestion, half of Bombay have to depend on the local trains for attending their business places. Already, the local service is too scanty and if it be dislocated during and about the Prince's Visit to Bombay the hardships to be borne by the helpless travellers will know no bounds. Troops will, perhaps, be moving up and down. This morning a local train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway had a carriage reserved for and full of soldiers and another half-full. At the busiest hours the persons carried in and about a carriage of eight wheels are—without exaggeration—over two hundred—so that this morning as many as three hundred workers were inconvenienced, and it is still somedays to the arrival of the Prince. It will be a great favour of the state to the people if either the Police Commissioner or the Railway authorities publish beforehand how much dislocation of the ordinary necessities like local trains is intended from to-day to the day on which the Princes takes away his Royal feet from Bombay, so that people will arrange how best to suffer discomfort.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LALE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

A BEGGER'S APPEAL TO PRINCE FOR REDRESS OF NATIONAL GRIEVANCES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Bhoja Dhong Singh, a blind beggar of Tindharia, near Darjeeling has sent the following letter to the Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Reception Fund:—"I am a poor old blind beggar who is striving with the greatest difficulty in these hard days, many a time without a meal a day, feel greatly rejoiced at the coming of our Almighty Prince. After a day's starving I have been able to save annas three and pies nine only which I am enclosing in postage stamps as a token of love and loyalty. It is my heart's desire that he should come and set aside all our grievances. So it would be a great favour done to me if your honour pleases to accept this little sum.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S WELCOME MASSAGE TO PRINCE.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY FROM ADEN.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, sent the following message to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Aden:

"Despatched: 11th November, 1921.

"The Government, Princes and people of Bombay Presidency humbly tender to Your Royal Highness a loyal and hearty welcome on the occasion of Your Royal Highness', arrival within its limits. Bombay eagerly anticipates the distinction of being the first city in India to greet Your Royal Highness."

PRINCE'S REPLY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, sent the following reply to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Bombay from Aden:—

"Despatched: 12th Nov., 1921.

"I have received Your Excellency's message of welcome on behalf of the Government of Bombay and the Princes and Peoples of the Bombay Presidency. You may rest assured that I am looking forward with eagerness to my arrival in Bombay. I have been much gratified to-day by the reception which some of the Indian community belonging to Bombay have given me at Aden."

PRINCE'S MADRAS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Cuncil, Lionel Davidson, leader of the house will move that the Cuncil respectfully tenders thanks to his Royal Highness for his gracious consent to visit, the Council. The programme of the Prince's arrival at harbour on visit to Madras will practically be the same as that of the Duke of Connaught on a bigger scale, though invitations for a garden party at Government House Guindy on January 16 will be issued. The public in general will be admitted to the grounds of the Government House to watch Polo which is to be played that evening. British cavalry will be brought down to Madras to furnish escort to His Royal Highness and Guard of Honour will be furnished by the local troops. The Maharaja of Cochin will arrive in Madras in the first week and the Maharaja of Travancore about 10th January in connection with the Royal visit.

ANGORA FUND.

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM BOMBAY LIME MERCHANTS.

"REPRESSION A BLESSING IN DISGUISE"

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri Honourary Secretary, central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—A grand public meeting of the Reti Chuna' merchants of Bombay was held on the night of the 11th inst. in the Kolsa Mohalla. Attendance was very large, and Hindu, Muslim and Parsee prominent citizens of Bombay were present. In the absence of Seth Chotani who could not arrive in Bombay in time Mr. Barzorji Framji Bharoacha, whose valuable services to the cause of the Khilafat and the country are too well known, was voted to the chair. Mrs. Sarojani, Naidu, Messrs. Jamnadao Mehta, Khadikar, Jerajani, Sampath, Maulvi Abdul Aliem Siddiqui, Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqi and Hafiz Saiyed Zainul-Abidin made impressive speeches concerning the present situation. Young boys sang national poems. A small boy of eight years, who is the son of Soleman Rozan who has been sentenced to death in the Malegaon Case, gave a thrilling speech and recited a national poem, which moved the audience immensely.

Donations amounting to more than Rs. 62,000/- were collected for Angora fund on the spot.

Details of donations are as under:—

Income from the sale of tickets. Rs. 20,500.

Donation from the Reti Chuna Merchants, Rs. 10,000—

Collections from boys Rs. 500/-

Ranawao and Halar Meman Jamaat of Kolsa Mohalla. Rs. 30,000/-

Seth Mohamedbhoy Abdur-Rasool Baboori, Rs. 200.

Labourers of timber merchants of Mustafa Bazar, Rs. 115/-

Messrs. Ahmed Latif and Co. Rs. 125/-

Other collections amounting to Rs. 1686/13-4.

The Donation of the Meman Jamaat of Kolsa Mohalla (Rs.30,000) is meant for Smyrna Fund, but the other donations are paid for Angora Fund.

Helai Meman youths of Bombay took a prominent part in making arrangtments for the meeting, particularly, the services of Seth Ibrahim Hajee Moosa, who did splendid work inspite of the sad demise of his daughter, deserve special appreciation. The Khilafat Volunteers under the command of Mr. Mohamed Alam performed their duties very well. The Reti Chuna Merchants are to be highly congratulated on the success of their meeting, which is the first public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay in which large donations were received in cash.

THE NAGPUR SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

CHANGE OF DATE.

As the date of the Nagpur District Conference has been postponed to 27th November, 1921, the Nagpur Swadeshi Exhibition will also be opened on that date. The date fixed for accepting exhibits will now be 20th November 1921. Articles are being received in large numbers. All manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to hasten the despatch of their exhibits.

N. R. PANDHARPURKAR,
Secretary.

The Nagpur Swadeshi Exhibition.
Nagpur, 11th Nov. 1921.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS MEET PRESIDENCY.

EUROPEANS' BIG SCORE.

A commencement was made with the 1921 Quadrangular Cricket Tournament yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, when a start was made with the match between the Hindus and the Presidency Europeans. The arrangements were so usual. The cricket during the day was of a classic nature, and better batting. The team were the best that could have been matched and were so evenly matched that a close game was expected, and as it stands now such a result is by no means impossible. The teams that took the field were the same as those published yesterday, except that F. M. Garnett took the place of J. B. Brookes in the Presidency team.

The Presidency were at the wickets the whole day, and the sum total of their efforts was 280 for 4 wickets. It is true that the scoring was not fast but still the cricket was of a very high order. The start was not by any means promising, two wickets falling for 18, and especially as the two out were such batsmen as Fry and Hosie. Then Parson and Rhodes became associated together and they set the seal to the big score that resulted. They were cautious at the start, and in fact they had to be so for the bowlers were dead on the wicket, and it was an easy matter to score runs, but once the batsmen settled down cricket of a sort not seen in Bombay for a long time was witnessed. Neither passed a loose ball, and the score steadily rose till it had passed the second century when at last Rana dissolved the partnership by getting behind Parson's defence. The ball was a perfect beauty, and breaking from the leg gave the batsman no chance whatever. The partnership, which realised 185, was a most valuable one. Parsons played great innings and received a rousing reception, which he fully deserved. During the three hours and forty five minutes he was at the wicket he never gave a semblance of a chance and scored all round the wicket. Garnett failed, but Travers joining Rhodes another useful partnership was established. During this partnership, the which really commenced after the tea interval the batsmen again adopted cautious tactics, but once they got going some free cricket was witnessed. Both batsmen were eventually undefeated. Rhodes played cricket of a stamp that has seldom been seen here and except for a possible chance in the slip before he had scored a single his innings was a faultless one. He got most of his runs behind the wicket, but he got some fine shots in front too. The feature of his play was his placing and time and again he got some crisp late cuts between point and third man. Travers played free and easy cricket for his runs. The Hindu bowling was quite good, and the big score put up was more due to downright good solid batting. Their fielding, too, was smart, and nothing was given away

The spin of the coin resulted in favour of the Presidency, and Fry and Parsons opened their innings at 11-15 a.m. Rana bowled the first over to Parsons, who scored a single in the third ball, while Fry played down the rest of the over. Shivram was the other bowler, and Parsons drove him for a single. Then Fry got away the same bowler to the leg side and in attempting a rather risky run was run out, C. K. Naidu fielding the ball smartly and throwing it in well and enabling Shivram to knock off the bails. Fry's early dismissal was a great disappointment to the spectators, who would have wished to seem him get going. Hosie followed and a few singles, three byes and a mick through the slips by Parsons off Shivram sent the first decade up after twelve minutes' play. A few more singles and then Parsons nicely off-drove Shivram to the boundary, but immediately after Hosie had to ban. He hit Shivram to the leg side, but C. K. Naidu jumped up and brought up a fine one-hand catch. Hosie's contribution was 3 and the total at this stage 18. Rhodes filled the vacancy, and a little later got a lucky four through the slips off Rana, and followed it up with a hook to the leg for a couple off the same bowler. The scoring at this stage was slow and runs came in only by singles, Vithal twice stopping hot drives by Parsons. Rhodes eventually broke the monotony by putting away Shivram for two to the leg. Still runs were difficult to get, both bowlers being on the spot. After a few more singles Parsons elicited applause for a fine four to the off off Shivram and another similar stroke for a single, Deodhar saving the boundary in this instance. A little later, with the score at 43, the first change in the bowling was made, C. L. Naidu relieving Rana. In the new bowler's first two overs a single each was got and in the third Rhodes nicely hit him for a two and a single. A single by Parsons sent the half century on the board, which took 65 minutes in the making. Immediately C. K. Naidu took over bowling from Shivram. Some singles and then Parsons prettily put away the younger Naidu to the leg side boundary, and followed it up with a fine off-drive for four off the same bowler in his next over. Rhodes next late cut C. K. Naidu for a couple, and crossing over prettily put away C. L. Naidu for four to leg. S. M. Dalvi then relieved C. L. Naidu and in his first over Rhodes hit him to leg for two, and in the next over on-drove him for a similar number. A little late, it being 1 p.m., the team adjourned for lunch, the score being 98 for 2 wickets, Parsons and Rhodes being unbeaten with 43 and 37 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH.

Parsons and Rhodes continued the Presidency innings at 2 p.m. to the bowling of Shivram and Rana. The Maharaja of Patiala did not take the field and Godambe fielded instead, while S. M. Dalvi led the side temporarily. The scoring opened with a single by each batsmen off Shivram and this sent the century on the board. Rhodes next put away Rana to the leg for a couple and followed with a nimble stroke to the boundary off the same bowler. Next Parsons with a single off Rana brought his score to 50 and the total to 110. A little later Parsons hit Rana to the leg boundary and this was followed by a number of singles. Rhodes then elicited applause for a pretty late cut off Rana to the Gymkhana boundary, which took his score to the fifties. Immediately C. L. Naidu took on bowling from Rana and C. K. Naidu relieved Shivram. The changes though not proving effective was responsible for keeping the runs down to a certain extent. Singles were the order till Parsons hit the younger Naidu for 2 and 4 and following it up by banging Jai who had just relieved C. L. Naidu, to the on boundary. Rhodes then got away C. K. Naidu to the leg side for a three and thus sent the century and half up on the board. Parsons off-drove Jai to the boundary and followed by getting two two's off Naidu. He again won applause for a pretty off-drive to the boundary off Shivram who had just relieved Naidu. Parsons later hit Shivram to the sight screen for four and brought his own score to the nineties.

Some solitary singles followed and next Rhodes sent a harmless full pitch to the leg side for four. The score rose slowly, yet steadily, with singles and two's till Parsons drove Rana to the long off boundary and thus reached his century after two hours and forty-five minutes' batting. A few more singles brought up the second century for the side. Three runs later Parsons' innings came to a close, Rana getting behind his defence with a good length ball which Parsons tried to glance. Parsons who was responsible for 107 played a capital innings and was greatly instrumental in stopping the rot. His innings which was a faultless one included ten fours. Garnett followed but did not stay long being smartly stumped by Navle in reaching forward to play C. K. Naidu. Travers, the captain of the side, followed and opened with a single off Naidu. A little later adjournment was made for tea, the score at this stage being 212 for four wickets and Rhodes and Travers being unbeaten with 85 and 2 respectively.

AFTER TEA.

At 4-30 p.m. Rhodes and Travers resumed the Presidency's innings to the bowling of Shivram and Rana. Both batsmen began cautiously the runs coming in singles, Rhodes breaking the monotony by getting two on the leg side off Shivram and another couple off Rana. Travers next banged C. L. Naidu, who had taken over bowling from Shivram twice to the leg boundary for four. Rhodes followed with a nice drive for three off Rana thus making his century which took him 3 hours and forty-five minutes to do. The play became more lively at this stage and 250 was telegraphed, this figure being brought up by a hit for four by Travers off Rana. Travers then glanced C. K. Naidu for a couple to leg and Rhodes put away Rana through the slips for four. Travers again won applause for nicely turning Naidu to the leg boundary.

The batsmen continued to play free wicket and were unbeaten when stumps were drawn for the day at 5-15 p.m., the score at this stage being 280 for 4 wickets. Rhodes had 121 and Travers 31, the farmer's score including eight fours. Rhodes was at the wickets for little over four hours and played a classic innings. The match will be continued today at 11a.m.

Scores:

PRESIDENCY XI.

First Innings.

Comdr. C. B. Fry run out	0
Capt. J. H. Parsons b Rana ...	107
H. Rhodes not out	121
F. M. Garnett st b b k Naidu ...	1
F. G. Hosi (not out)	31
Extras	17
... ,	280

Runs at the fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 17, 3 for 203, 4 for 208.

THE MOHAMMEDAN TEAM.

The Committee of the Islam Gymkhana has selected the following team to represent the Mahomedans against the Parsis in the Quadrangular Cricket tournament commencing on Thursday:—

Mirza Yusuf Baig (Poona) Captain.
Abdus Salaam (Aligarh).
Abdul Aziz Kan (Rajputana).
C. Murad (Rander).
K. Tamboowalla (Bombay).
Ferozekhan (Cashmere).
Syen Nazir Husein (Amritsar).
Hassan Shah (Aligarh).
E. Shaikh (Rander).
A. E. Bham (Rander).
T. T. Barodawalda (Bombay).

Reserves: Messrs. F. A. Lotia (Bombay) and Ismail Shakoor (Bombay).

Scorers: Messrs. M. M. Ali and A. Tarwalia.

QUADRANGULAR MATCH & PRINCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the sum of Rs. 3 being the amount I was to have used in purchasing a ticket of the ensuing quadrangular matches. I should like the amount to be forwarded to Khulna Famine Fund.—Yours etc.,

K. V. H. KIRTIKER.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE,

RESULTS OF WEEK'S MATCHES.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 14.

Today's Association football matches resulted as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 5, Birmingham 2.
Aston Villa 7, Bradford City 1.
Blackburn R 2. Huddersfield T 0.
Bolton W 2, W. Bromwich A. 0.
Liverpool 1, Everton 1.
Manchester C 1, Cardiff C 1.
Middlesboro 2, Manchester U 0.
Newcastle U 0, Tottenham H 2.
Oldham A 3, Sunderland 0.
Preston N E 2, Burnley 1.
Sheffield 1, Chelsea 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 3, Rotherham C 1.
Bradford 0, Leeds U 1.
Clapton Orient 0, Crystal Palace 0.
Fulham 3, Wednesday 1.
Hull C 7, Stoke 1.
Barnsley 0, Leicester C 0.
Port Vale 3, Bristol C 1.
South Shields 1, Bury 1.
Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, West Ham 1
(Match between Coventry City and Derby C. was abandoned owing to fog; and match between Nottingham and Notts C. postponed owing to fog).

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern).

Ashington 4, Lincoln C 2.
Barrow 3, Darlington 2
Chesterfield 3, Wrexham 0.
Durham C 3, Accrington S 1.
Grimsby T 2, Stockport C 1.
Hartlepools U 4, Halifax C 0.
Nelson 1, Crewe A 2.
Stalybridge C 1, Rochdale 0.
Tranmere R 2, Wigan Boro 0.
Walsall 4, Southport 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern.)

Bristol R 4, Norwich C 2.
Charlton A 1, Watford 0.
Exeter 1, Millwall 0.
Gillingham 0, Swansea T 0.
Merthyr T 2, Newport C 1.
Northampton 2, Brighton and H A 0.
Plymouth A 1, Swindon T 0.
Portsmouth 1, Brentford 0.
Queens Park R 1, Aberdare 0
Southampton 0, Reading 0
Southern U 0, Luton T 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Kilmarnock 4, Celti 3.
Morton 2, St. Mirren 1.
Motherwell 2, Hearts 1.
Queens Park 0, Third Lanark 0.
Raith R 5, Ayr U 0.
Rangers 1, Dumborton 1.
Aberdeen 3, Airdrieonians 0.
Albion R 1, Hamilton A 0.
Clyde 1, Falkirk 2.
Clydebank 1, Partick T 3.
Hibernians 1, Dundee 1.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENTS AT POONA.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

Messrs. Ekka Gama and Ganpat Shinde, the two famous Professional Wrestlers at the Court of His Highness, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, have thrown out an open challenge to fight any number of Wrestlers in succession. The entries for other events in the Tournaments are closed on 12th, but professional Wrestlers from any part of India may be allowed to compete for the Professional Wrestling Championship, provided due intimation has been given to the Secretary, Tournaments Committee, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. A cash prize of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be awarded to the Champion.

The draws for Tennis will be drawn on the evening of the 13th and the actual programme for Tennis will begin from the 16th onwards.

Competitors who have entered for all the other events are to attend the Deccan Gymkhana grounds (near Lakdi Bridge) on Sunday 20th November at 8-30 in the morning when copies of detailed programme and general instructions as well as the competitors passes will be supplied to them. Registration of weights, drawing the lots for heats and places fixing up pairs for Wrestling and Medical examination of competitors for the long distances races will be gone through on the same date.

Programme for Professional Wrestling commences from Wednesday 23rd November.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

LEADERS IN BARDOLI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 12.

Before launching on civil disobedience in Gujarat it has been found necessary to select the proper taluka or tahasil by the Congress workers of Gujarat. Accordingly with a view to determine whether to begin in the Surat District or elsewhere. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and party yesterday came down here and visited Bardoli and took stock of the situation. The whole party returned in the evening and a meeting was held in the Victoria Gardens at 8 p.m. Nearly six thousand people had assembled. Mr. Vallabh-bhai explained the situation and asked the people to be ready. The Congress Working Committee meets here on the 22nd instant, when it will be finally decided as to where and how to begin civil disobedience. The people seem to be ready.

PEOPLE DETERMINED TO LEAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 11.

Mr. Vallabbhai Patel, Principal Gidwari, Dr. Kanuga, Messrs. Dayalji Desai, Lakshmidas, and Dikshit arrived at Bardoli this morning. The visitors were taken in procession throughout the town. At a meeting of the workers of the Surat District, the report of the preparations of Bardoli Taluka to offer Civil Disobedience was read. Mr. Patel, having seen for himself the progress the Taluka has made, declared that Bardoli was in every way ready excepting the very severe conditions laid down by the Congress Committee regarding Swadeshi. Bardoli could not lead the whole county till it fully had carried out the programme. Mr. Patel observed, however, that Bardoli could produce, if its people only determine, all the Swadeshi cloth necessary for the Taluka in course of the remaining ten days.

The workers of the Taluka have promised to fulfil the conditions before the 23rd instant. People have shewn their willingness to begin Civil Disobedience in Bardoli Taluka.

G. I. P. MURDER CASE

MORRIS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DONNISON TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

King Emperor,
vs.
James Eodwin,
1. Marris,
Edward Sherlock.
2. Donnisin.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten and a special jury.)

The hearing of the trial in which the accused are charged with the murder of Mr. Wagle a pay clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry. Company and a sepoy in the same employ was concluded last evening after six days.

During the trial enormous number of people attended the Court as the case had attracted a good deal of interest. The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. O'Goman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. V. P. I. Vicaji defended the first accused.

Mr. K. M'Ikemp defended the second accused.

After the prosecution evidence was over the accused were asked to make their statements.

The statement of the first accused Morris was as follows:—

I came to Bombay from England on 26th of May. This is my passport. While I was in England I learnt the art of manufacturing that kind of confectionary known as Boiled Sugar Goods. I intended starting a business in this line in Deolali or Nasik as the climate of those two places is very suitable. I have many friends at Igatpuri who would give me assistance if necessary and they would also act as very good advertisements. I was residing in Bomba ywith my sister. She and her family left Bombay for Bangalore on July 1921. I left Bombay on July 18 for Nasik. went to the Nasik Hotel and asked for rooms. I was told I could only have a room for a night and would have to leave the next morning. The next morning I went to the Pechey Phipson Sanitarium near the Nasik station. They told me they could not let me have any room as the Sanitarium was for women and children only. They recommended me to go to Deolali as there were several hotels there. I went down to Deolali and arranged for rooms in the Coronation Hotel. I returned to Nasik for my boxes. I got them from the Nasik hotel and returned to Nasik station and caught the mail which leaves there about 1 p.m., for Deolali. I left my luggage at Deolali station in the parcel office and went down to Igatpuri because I thought the price of the rooms in the Deolali Hotel too high. I returned from Igatpuri to Deolali that night and went to the hotel. Next morning after chota hazri I went for a run and a walk, and returned to the hotel. I had my lunch early, caught the 1 o'clock mail and went down to Igatpuri again. There I met my friend Mr. Green and arranged for board and lodging with him for Rs. 70 per month. I returned to Deolali after making this arrangement by the 7-10 goods train. There was no other train available. That was the train which left Igatpuri at 7-55 p.m. and arrived at Deolali at 9-45 p.m., went to the hotel, had my supper and was speaking to Mr. Chichgar till about 11-15 p.m. At that time Mr. Chichgar went to his room and I went to sleep in my room in the hotel. I slept there the whole night. Next morning I got up and went round for a walk just like the day before, and returned to the hotel via the station, at which place I saw Mr. Henderson, the guard of the 12 up. After that I changed my clothes and went see the cricket match, Igatpuri vs. Deolali. was at the match the whole day. I returned to the hotel for lunch and went back to the cricket match. I returned again to the hotel at about 11 p.m., or thereabouts, took my luggage and went down to Igatpuri with the Igatpuri team. I did not see Donnison on either the 20th or the 23rd. From the 21st till the time of my arrest on the 3rd of August I was stopping with Mr. Green. On the 23rd of July Davis came down to Igatpuri and told me that he and Donnison were likely to get into trouble in connection with the murder reported in the papers on the 22nd and he asked me to assist them. I told him I could assist them as far as possible. He told me that if the police should question me with regard to them and this affair I should not mention his name. On July 31 I came down to Bombay and Donnison and Davis, after consultation with one Another desided to give me a map of the place where the money was buried. I was to use the money in their defence if they were arrested. I produced the plan drawn on the book on Pelmanism which is in Donnison's handwriting. It was this plan which helped me to locate the jemmy and the notes on the morning of August 4. On July 20, I sent a money order for Rs. 100 to my sister in Bangalore. It was because that I wanted this money that I asked Davis and Donnison to hurry up the sale of the car on the 16th. I also depose that I come from an honourable and respectable family and I am innocent of this charge and hope you, my Lord, and you, gentlemen of the jury, will find me innocent. I produced this plan written in Donnison's handwriting and also this correspondence and a book with regard to the manufacture of Boiled Sweetmeats.

SECOND ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Accused Donnison next made his statement. He said:—

Before this plan of robbery was mentioned to me by Morris I had no intention whatsoever of committing robbery. I was in no way hard up and wanted no money. Morris said that he knew the movements of the pay clerk and the timings of the train running on that line on which the murder was committed. He said that the robbery could be brought off quite easily and I joined him merely because I thought it would be an exciting adventure. The previous arrangements were that the pay clerk was to be stunned and then bound and gagged and then we were to remove the money. I left Bombay on the evening of the 20th by the 4-55 passenger. I was wearing a pair of dark pants, a pair of white pants over that and a dark coat belonging to the pants.

I had on a white Ellwood Topee and carried mackintosh. I travelled in the first class in the carriage mentioned by the carriage examiner in which the table leg was missing. By previous arrangement I was to meet Morris at Nasik but I did not do so as Morris met me at Deolali on the arrival of the train. He had with him the revolver that I lent him a few days previous, a sheet and a piece of string. As Morris did not have a weapon similar to the jemmy which I carried he broke the leg off the table in the compartment. The top portion of this leg was thrown out of the compartment while the train was travelling between Deolali and Manmad. I also had with me a cap and a grey silk handkerchief. The bed sheet was torn into four strips, two of which were to be used for tying up the vacuum mechanism of the pay clerk's carriage. The other two pieces were to be used to gag the two men.

"HIT HARD AND KEEP ON HITTING."

At Niphad Morris and myself got of the compartment and got on to the rear of the pay clerk's carriage. We then entered the peon's compartment and found the peon was asleep on his back. Morris hit the peon with the table leg and then th etable leg broke. By previous arrangement I was to tie up the man's hands and legs while he was unconscious. While I was doing so Morris took the jemmy which I carried and hit the peon several times on the head because he was struggling. We then entered the pay clerk's carriage. I was leading. I had with me the jemmy. The pay clerk was asleep on his right side, his head on the pillow. When I entered this compartment Morris said: "Hit hard and keep on hitting." I then hit the pay clerk on the back of the head with just sufficient force which I thought would stun him. I then laid the jemmy down on the bench and as the pay clerk commenced shouting I caught hold of him round the throat and asked Morris to tie him up. Morris mistook what I said and picked up the jemmy and started hitting him on the head. The knife was not used at all except for cutting up the cap afterwards. In the struggle the pay clerk rolled off the bench. Morris then took the keys and opened the strong room. He tried to open the cash box with the jemmy but did not succeed. I then left the pay clerk in his charge and went into the strong room and opened the safe.

MURDER NOT INTENTIONAL.

I then called Morris and he advised that we should take only the notes. There was no intention whatsoever of committing murder. I wore the dark pants underneath the white and changed them over before getting into the pay clerk's carriage. I did this so that I would not be seen in the dark. The mackintosh and white topee I left in the first class compartment as we intended to return to this compartment after the robbery had been committed. The rest of my statement is the same as my confession given in the Magistrate's Court at Deolali. I have had a clear character upto the present. I have got with me a certificate from the college in which I last studied. I believe you (the Court) have got my discharge papers from the army.

The Judge: Yes, I have got those papers. Did you see any active military service?

Accused Donnison:—No, my Lord. I threw myself, my Lord, on your mercy and on the mercy of the gentlemen of the jury.

The Judge: Do you wish to say anything about that plan on the book on Pelmanism?

Accused Donnison: I don't know what that plan is. I have got nothin to say.

Accused Morris at this stage got up again and said he wanted to add something. He said he came to know Donnison for the first time a few days after his arrival in Bombay from England. He had never seen him before. He did not show the police the handkerchief or cap or the table leg because he did not know anything about them since they were not shown in the map. The statement he made to the police on or about the 29th of July was made with a view to protecting Donnison and Davis as he had promised to do. That statement was false.

After the addresses of the Advocate-General. The Vicaji for the first accused. Mr. Kemp for the second accused were over, his Lordship summed up the case to the jury. His Lordship took nearly three hours to sum up the case.

The Jury then retired and after half-an-hour brought their verdict. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty of murder against both the accused. His Lordship sentenced the first accused to death and the second accused to transportation for life

The other cases in this Sessions will now be taken up on the 23rd instant.

HARASSMENT OF VEGETABLE SELLERS.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

In the course of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding the arrest of vegetable and pansellers at Dwarkadas Lane within the Fort, Mr. W. T. Halai says:—

The oldest respectable residents of Fort like Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha will, if you inquire, inform you that the portion of the above lane between Bazargate and Modi Street is being used as a vegetable Mart for over a century or more. The place is the only place of supply to the Hindus and other communities residing from Hornby Row, Bavelin Street, etc., on the West to Frere Road on the East and in particular to the whole of Northern, Fort. What is called Fort Market is not and can not be used by the Hindus for their purchases as untouchable mutton, beef, fresh and dry fish are sold there and for the same reasons the Arthur Crawford Market, even though it has separate compartments for vegetables and animal food, is useless for high-caste Hindus. At intervals of every few years whenever a new Police Commissioner assumes office the sepoys on duty commence harassment of these poor vegetable sellers, with what objects it is not my province to say or suggest.

During the time when the late Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadvala was the Honorary Magistrate such harassing arrests were made. As he himself was the resident of the same locality he had not only discharged the accused brought before him, but had warned the police sepoys from molesting these poor people.

During the time of Mr. Vincent a petition signed by hundreds of residents of Fort was presented to him setting out the facts. Mr. Vincent and his assistants investigated the matter and the prosecutions thereafter ceased.

After pointing out that since the last fortnight the prosecutions have been revived Mr. Halai finally requests the Commissioner to be so good as to personally investigate this matter at his leisure and in the meantime issue orders that these poor men and women are not harassed by the department to the great annoyance to the peaceful citizens of Bombay.

CORONER'S COURT.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of Jankibai (65) who was knocked down and killed by a motor car belonging to and driven by Mr. Cawas C. Captain along Carll Road on Friday last at 11-30 a.m.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, was present in the Court on behalf of the owner of the car.

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking along in company of other women when she was knocked down by the car in question. The deceased was able to see and hear well. She used to suffer from fits many times.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Mr. C. C. Captain without the caution.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE TO TENANTS.

CLERKS' UNION'S SUGGESTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Clerks' Union writes:—The Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union wishes to enter its emphatic protest against the highly retrograde attempt made by the Bombay Corporation to prevent the extension of Municipal Franchise to tenants paying a monthly rental of below Rs. 20. In the opinion of the Committee, nothing less than a five rupees franchise will meet the just aspirations of the middle and the working classes and trusts Government will not pay heed to the Corporation's resolution in the matter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY

A Public meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. re. boycott of Prince's visit.
A public meeting re. boycott of Prince's visit at Matunga, near the B.B. and C. I. Ry. station, 9130 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, 11 a.m.
Public meeting re-boycott of the Prince's visit, Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak. 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16

Public meeting of ladies to protest against the presentation of the address to the Prince by Bombay Municipality, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.
Quadrangular Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, 11 a.m.
Meeting of Parsi protestants to the presentation of a communal address to the Prince. Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30, p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Banks closed. Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 10-15 a.m.
Reception at Govt. House in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 9-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

RELE.—On Saturday the 1th instant at 8-20 p.m., at Mount View, Hughes Road, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Rele, a son.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A.F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

R. R. SHRAVIKASHRAM.

The ninth annual meeting of the R. R. Sravikashram will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m., at the Jain Boarding Compound, near the Tardeo (Falkland) Bridge.

A MARATHI PERFORMANCE.

Under the auspices of the Israelite School Old Students' Union, a performance called the "Maccabeans" in Marathi will be staged today at 9-30 (S. T.) at the Coronation Theatre, Grant Road.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Wireless communication has been established between India and H. M. S. "Renown" conveying H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Party. Private messages may be accepted at seven annas per word while State message will be accepted free of charge.

SWARAJYA SABHA (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

The annual general meeting o the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on (Wednesday) the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Morarji Hall, to transact the following business:—(1) To adopt the annual general report and the audited statement of accounts for the ending 30th June 1921; (2) to elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year; and any other work that the Chairman may may bring before the meeting. The account books of the Sabha are opened for inspection to members during office hours from 15th to 23rd November 1921.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, on to-day 9 p.m., (B. T.) in Jain Mahajanwadi Khadak, Mandvi. When Pandit Nekiramji, Swami Narshinhdeoji Saraswati, Shriyut Jamnadas. M. Mehta, Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha; Mr. Khadilkar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye Mr. Pultambekar, Mr. V. V. Jerajani, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel and other well-known speakers will deliver public speeches re "The Present situation and our duty." Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

A SWIMMING RACE.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League a swimming race, open to Parsees only, was held on Sunday morning. The distance to be covered was about 3 miles lying between the foreshore opposite the Officers' Mess at the Marine Lines and the Government House sands, where by the kindness and courtesy of the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor permission was granted to land. The start was made by 19 competitors at 8-45 a.m., Mr. Kapadia was the first to land in 1 hour and 31 minutes; Mr. Pochkhanawalla the well-known Parsee boxer and Mr. Governor followed him at intervals of 2 minutes each. These three were declared to be the winners. Mr. S. B. Dadyburjore and Mr. F. S. Davar acted as Judges, and Mr. D. F. Cama as the Referee. They accompanied the competitors in 2 boats and picked up on the way 7 competitors disabled by cramps or exhaustion—only 11 landing and one retiring from almost the start.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S LAPSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Tarabai Ratilal (9) a school girl was charged for theft of currency notes valued Rs. 150 belonging to Harichand Hurjiwan.

The evidence showed that the complainant lives at Mangaldas Market and the accused lives with her mother Monibai near the complainant's room. Accused used to frequent complainant's room and on the 8th instant she robbed Rs. 150 from the complainant's cupboard. The accused's mother was seen later on spending money freely and so the complainant reported the matter to the police.

The accused having pleaded guilty His Worship bound over the accused in a sum of Rs. 100 for a period of one year under Reformatory School Act.

A ROWDY PATHAN.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mohmad Ashrafali a motor driver was charged with assault on Hassamal Multani, proprietor of the Punjab Multani Hotel at Kennedy Bridge.

The evidence showed that on the 25th of October at 10-45 p.m. last the accused went to the complainant's shop and bought fish and bread for six annas and then refused to pay the amount. When remonstrated with by the complainant he assaulted him.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also bound over to be of good behaviour in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour.

London, Nov. 12.—The papers reproduce to-day the photographs taken of Princess Mary yesterday with the Indian women students in native dress, who were stall-holders at the Royal Free Hospital bazaar.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 15, 1921.

THE COUNTRY'S HONOUR

Lord Reading took the occasion of an address presented to him by eighteen Taluqdars of Oudh on Saturday to remove the "misapprehensions" which exist in "certain quarters" with regard to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Excellency said: "I have *heard* it suggested that I and my Government are seeking to utilise the visit of the Prince for political purposes of our own and that we shall endeavour to represent the warmth of the reception accorded to His Royal Highness by the people as demonstrating the absence of any political grievances and the satisfaction of the people of India with present conditions. It has been *brought to my knowledge* that arguments are being used to spread the notion that I and my Government intend to exploit the visit of His Royal Highness as a means of disguising from the British public and the world the real feelings and attitude of the Indian people on political questions." We have italicised certain words to draw attention to the thorough manner in which his Excellency has learnt his lessons from his bureaucratic entourage. Evidently, it is below the dignity of the Viceroy to be in touch with public opinion direct. He must "hear" about the views and feelings of the people over whom he "rules" as the representative of His Majesty, from indirect sources and the state of public feeling must be "brought to his knowledge," by his tutors. Lord Reading has been in this country for nearly eight months. Practically the whole of this period he has passed on the heights of Simla—completely isolated from the living currents of the life of the people. And what does he know of India who Simla only knows? In fact, it is truer to say that if you want to have a wholly wrong view of the situation in India you must breathe nothing but the atmosphere of Simla. The failure of Lord Reading hitherto—and the failure has been a grievous one—has been, in our view, due mainly to the fact that he did not care to descend from the heights of Simla, move among the people, and hear from them and their accredited representatives as to what ailed them. When Lord Reading came here, the people, encouraged by his public declarations in England, were prepared to give him a fair chance in his task of reconciling India and the Muslims to Britain. No Viceroy had a greater task to perform, greater opportunity to rise to. A Viceroy endowed with vision adequate enough to realise the psychological moment would have perceived that the opportunity that lay before him was one that was never to recur. Having familiarised himself with the routine of administration after a few week's stay at Simla, such a Viceroy would at once have come down among the expectant people and, having sounded a note that touched their hearts and their imagination, sought the solution of the problem *with* their help. Except interviewing Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Reading has not deigned to meet "the masses" who have, however, seen him, during the period, easily succumb to the subtle influence of the bureaucracy.

We have dwelt at length on this point because it supplies the keynote of Lord Reading's tenure of office hitherto—namely, the decisive ignoring of public opinion. It is the same ignoring of public opinion which has prompted his Excellency's reply to the Taluqdars. For, how else are we to explain the declaration of His Excellency that it is "*some* who wish to stir up popular feelings against the Prince's visit," who "may be responsible for the dissemination" of the "notions" that the Government are exploiting the visit for their own political ends? There is no need to *stir* up popular feeling. It already exists. If Lord Reading knew India as it is in reality and not as his entourage represent it to be, he would have realised this fact and also the futility of his assurance that "neither I nor my Government have ever had the faintest intention of using His Royal Highness' visit for political purposes." Lord Reading is a lawyer. It is not, therefore, necesary for us to remind him of the commonplace of law that a man is to be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act. We accept Lord Reading's word that he and his Government have never had the faintest intention of using the Prince's visit for politican purposes. But can His Excellency and all the might of His Excellency's Government guarantee that the visit *will* not be so used in effect? It is not the intention that matters, but the effect. There is another legal maxim that if the act intended is absolutely illegal it cannot be come lawful by being done for an excellent motive. The Indian people would be eager to welcome the Prince if he came *after* the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were redressed and Swaraj established. They cannot welcome His Royal Highness' visit while these wrongs remain unredressed, however, excellent, else, may be the motive inspiring those responsible for the visit.

Besides, Lord Reading himself gave his whole case away when, after stating that the visit was in accordance with plans settled a year ago, His Excellency went on to say that the visit was decided upon because "had I and my Government adopted any other attitude, our action would inevitably have produced in the minds of the British public, and the peoples of the Dominions, impressions that would have reacted very unfavourably on the friendly relations between India and other parts of the Empire, and at a time when I attach the utmost importance to the growth in strength of these relations, to establishing them on a permanent basis and to cementing them with sympathy and affection." If this is not a political purpose, we should like to know what else it is. The Viceroy's words, in effect, amount to this that the visit of the Prince of Wales is persisted in so that the British public and the peoples in the Dominions may not realise the intensity of Indian feeling in regard to their "political grievances,"—or, to take the most charitable interpretation, so that they may not form unfortunate impressions about the loyalty of the Indian people. If this is not a political purpose, what else is it? "The Prince's reception," Lord Reading is anxious to assure us, "will not be a test of the opinions that may be held on the political problem and differences of the day, but will be a test of the loyalty and attachment of the people of India towards the Crown itself." If it is the loyalty and attachment of the people of India towards the Crown that are alone to be tested,—a matter entirely between the people of India and the Crown—why then this concern about the impressions among the peoples in Britain and the Dominions? The truth is that Lord Reading has failed to realise the intensity and universality of the feeling on this question in the country, which means that he has not yet grasped the inwardness of the Non-Co-operation movement. What to Lord Reading are merely "political issues and controversies" are, to the overwhelming bulk of the people, except to those who through self-interest or wrong judgment have "co-operated," points of honour which cannot be compromised. The people have resolved not to co-operate with Government in any manner so as to lead the world to believe that the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khilafat and the demand for Swaraj do not involve the honour of their country. And they care for the honour of their country more than for the opinion of the entire world.

DYERISM NOT DEAD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes a number of photographs of persons who received more or less serious injuries as a result of the sudden and utterly unprovoked charge of Gurkha troops on the crowd of people who had assembled outside the Chittagong railway station, on the night of 20th October last, with a view to escort to jail, in a Sankirtan procession, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and seventeen other leaders who had been convicted the same day and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The photographs are sufficient evidence of the brutalities of which the Gurkhas were guilty on the occasion and recall the horrors of Dharwar, Chandpur and other crimes committed in the name of "law and order." The report of the Gurkha outrage, which the non-official commission appointed by the local District Congress committee has issued, reads like a page from the report of the reign of terror in the Punjab. According to this report the Gurkhas who appear to have been evidently hiding somewhere in the station premises or near about, suddenly emerged and began to assault the people right and left with the butt-end of their guns. "The assault itself from its *modus operandi*," the non-official committee of enquiry says, "and the circumstances attending it appears to be unprovoked and deliberate if not prearranged" and "was brutal in the extreme and even cowardly inasmuch as it was directed with unheard-of ferocity against a set of unarmed and unresisting people fleeing from them to save their own lives." As the result of this dastardly outrage, 104 persons were hit and wounded and the injuries were found to be mainly on the head, shoulder, back, sides, arms, legs, knees and even the back of the knees, some of them clearly showing that they must have been inflicted when these persons had been fleeing. Among the wounded were boys aged 9 or 10 and a woman who was hit in spite of her screaming that she was a woman and an honorary magistrate who was in his carriage, an intending passenger by the train but whose frantic cries that he did not belong to the processionaists, did not save him from being brutally assaulted and left senseless. The District Magistrate was present at the station, shortly before and after the occurrence, but the non-official committee cannot say, on the materials placed before them, whether he was aware of the outrage or not, but the committee are convinced that the Gurkhas were directed by some responsible officer. The majority of the members of the committee could not discover any motive for this outrage as the people were perfectly quiet, peaceful and manageable. In the view of one of the members of the committee the motive for this Dyerism was to create a "moral impression among the masses."

The Associated Press and other semi-official and official agencies, whose function it is or is stated to be the dissemination of correct information, have managed to draw a veil over the tragedy, but truth cannot be hid for long and what has leaked out is sufficiently damning to the benevolent regime which the Prince of Wales is coming to bless with his presence. Dyerism is not dead in this country. On the other hand, it is manifesting itelf in its hydra-headedness wherever the people are trying to stand upon their legs, instead of crawling on their bellies, and to assert their manhood.

Notes of the Day.

The Nemesis.

The major portion of the post-war sufferings of this world, especially of Central Europe and the Near East, may be directly traced to the deliberate injustice of the Versailles Peace Treaty. It is more than probable that the principals, at least, among those that put their signatures to that treaty, did not realise at the time the harm they were doing to their own countries what time they were inflicting injuries on their "enemies." But as month after month passes, it is becoming increasingly evident that those responsible for the injustice perpetrated at Versailles are finding it as difficult to escape from the consequences of their blunders as the victims themselves. The evil, in fact, is coming home to roost in the case of most of them, as witness the almost crushing burdens of taxation which the French and British peoples have to put up with, the unprecedented extent of unemployment in Great Britain in spite of the huge reparation amounts received by the country from Germany, the bankruptcy of Greek finances and the growth of socialism in Italy. The Treaty of Versailles, instead of being a treaty of peace and justice, is bound to go down in history as one of the most unjust and sordid covenants known to humanity. Sgr. Nitti's exposure of the sins of commission and omission, of which this treaty was guilty, is bound to evoke the greatest interest in all parts of the world, as he has first-hand knowledge of the inner history of the treaty, having been himself a party to it, however unwilling. Every one who had been a signatory to the treaty, not excluding the French statesmen, must be by now convinced of the impossibility of enforcing it in its existing form, though they may be unwilling to admit this fact in public. It is also becoming increasingly obvious that the "reparations", will be, after a few years, if they are not already becoming, impossible of extraction from Germany. There are other unjust settlements, like the partition of Silesia, the occupation of the Ruhr region and so on, which must be revoked and justice done to Germany if she is to stand on her own legs and contribute to the resurrection of Europe and the peace of the world. In these circumstances, it becomes necessary that after the Washington Conference, a conference of the European Powers, to which Russia too must be invited, should be held at which measures must be discussed to undo the mischief of the Versailles Treaty and to rehabilitate Europe with the joint efforts of both the "allies" and their ex-enemies.

Anatole France's Gift.

It is impossible at this distance to realise the full extent of the horrors of the Russian famine. But the accounts already published clearly show the unprecedented nature of the tragedy. And, M. Anatole's Franc's decision to devote the 300,000 francs, the whole amount of the Nobel Prize awarded to him, to the Russian Famine Relief is, therefore, an object-lesson to the world which seems indifferent to the agony of Russia. It is more. As a gift by one who is himself one of the greatest literary men of the world, it is a reminder that Russia, which is now in the grip of the greatest calamity that has yet befallen it, has contributed more lasting treasures in the field of literature than many other countries. If the Russia of Kerenski and Lenin is great, the Russia of Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky is greater. And Anatole France's beautiful sacrifice is a tribute of homage to this greater Russia.

Mr. Andrews in E. Africa.

The East African papers bear witness to the remarkable welcome Mr. Andrews received when he arrived at Mombassa and later telegrams received in India have indicated how very enthusiastically he has been received by the Asiatic community of every place he has visited. We understand that the great issue between the European and the Asiatic there for equality of status, which the European denies and the Asiatic insists upon, is fully to be considered by the local Governor with whom Mr. Andrews will have ample opportunity of discussion. The concessions announced, however, before Mr. Andrews arrived have in no way satisfied the Indian community. It is not a question merely of increased representation on the Legislative Council or of more equitable treatment in securing agricultural rights; it is purely a matter of fighting against the white predominance. The anti-Indian movement is progressing. An attempt is made to create a division of opinion between the educated African "native" and the Asiatic. Wives of European settlers have joined in the anti-Indian campaign and some weeks ago they held a meeting in which they resolved to send a cable to her Majesty Queen Mary to save the women and children of Kenya from the "terrible Asiatic menace."

Sample of British Justice.

Not only have Indians to combat this anti-Indian agitation, they have to suffer from the lack of even ordinary justice. Justice is being indifferently administered, chiefly because the Civil Service of the country is composed of men who are there not by merit but by sheer influence. The Supreme Court at Nairobi recently had to try two important cases against Civil Servants, the proceedings of which throw a flood of light on the manner in which British East Africa is at present administered. In one case an Assistant District Commissioner was charged with misappropriating a certain amount of money collected by way of taxes. He had joined the service only six months before, his pay as probationer being Rs. 450. During the six months it was noticed he had put in Rs. 5,000 to his credit at his Bank and it was proved that his expenditure exceeded his income by Rs. 400 a month. The sum misappropriated was about Rs. 3,000 and no satisfactory explanation regarding it could be given by the officer. What were the intellectual qualifications of such a man, which enabled him to be drafted into the East African Civil Service? It came out during the trial that the accused had not even passed the London Matriculation examination though he had appeared for it four times. The Supreme Court sent him to jail for six months. In the second case the punishment was even more outrageously lenient. A white settler was charged with culpable homicide. The "native" whom he had slapped was reported to have been previously kicked by a cow and the Supreme Court reduced the charge of culpable homicide to simple hurt and fined him Rs. 100. This is the atmosphere of justice and equity, in which according to the Governor of British East Africa, a truce has been called to discuss dispassionately the claims of the Indian and the European. It is really hoping against hope that Mr. Andrews will be able to secure fair treatment for Indians in such an atmosphere. It is no wonder that the Indian community there declared some weeks ago that the only method for redressing their political grievances was Non-Cooperation.

Government and Sikhs.

The telegrams that we publish today from Amritsar make it plain that the pin-pricks of the Magician Government, in which pastime they have been indulging for months past, are driving the Sikh community to something like desperation. The latest feat of the Punjab Government is to take the keys of the Darbar Sahib, the famous Golden Temple of Amritsar, the principal Sikh shrine, and deposit them in the Government treasury for "safe" custody. We publish elsewhere the Press communique issued by the Government giving reasons for this extraordinary step which they have taken. From the communique, one thing becomes absolutely clear and it is that the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee is the only body rightfully entitled to the management of the Shrine. Moreover, it is a committee, as the communique itself admits, which has grown out of the provisional committee appointed in November last year to propose rules for the future management of the Shrine. It may be that the Committee has not yet received the recognition of a court of law, but since it is the only committee which is in existence and which the majority of the Sikhs recognise as the fittest body entitled to control the management of their religious shrines, the plea of want of legal status, which the Government of the Punjab have raised, has no bearing on the situation.

Unwarranted Interference

The Darbar Sahib has been managed all these hundreds of years without a legally constituted committee of management. If the Sikhs themselves are agreed as to who should control their religious institutions, we fail to see any justification for unsolicited Government interference. The present action of the Punpab Government is an unwarranted interference with the religious freedom of the Sikhs and must be strongly deprecated. From the telegrams it is clear that the step is bitterly resented and that it is rousing the deepest indignation among Sikhs all over the Province. Today is the birth-day anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak and unless the keys are forthcoming from the Government custody, the festivities in connection with the auspicious day at the Darbar Sahib will have to be abandoned. Such a contingency will be looked upon as a veritable calamity and the official move as an insult to Sikh feeling. It is amazing that the Maclagan Government should be blind to the consequences of their action. We, however, trust that good counsel will yet prevail with the Punjab Government and that they will give up their attitude of undisguised and unreasoning hostility to the Shiromani Committee and surrender the keys of the temple in time for the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the illustrious founder of the Sikh religion.

"Sporting Clubs."

The bucket-shops, which under the guise and designation of "Sporting Clubs" or "race critic clubs" have sprung up like mushroom in Bombay and which carry on roaring business during the racing seasons, have found a new means of whetting the gaming appetite of the public and, of course, of easing them of their cash. There are no races on at present and the clever individuals who run these shops find it hard to kill time. So, some of them have turned their attention to betting on cotton futures. Two receipts lie before us, one of the "Dani Sporting Club," run, we are told, by a wellknown broker, and the other, of the "Justice Sporting Club." The people of this country have been speculating as to where Justice, who has fled from the law courts, has been hiding. One wonders if this goddess has taken refuge in these bucket shops. Anyhow, many of the victims of the "sporting clubs" appear to take consolation in the fact that the "justice" that they get is not very much different from what the victims of the law courts of the land receive now-a-days.

The Modus Operandi.

The *modus operandi* of the "Dani" and "Justice" sporting clubs is understood to be this. Every morning the local newspapers publish the rates of American cotton futures, as supplied by Reuter's New York correspondent. Turning to our last Monday's issue the reader will find that the rate on November 10th for futures at New York (January) was 16.65. A day or two previous to the receipt of the telegram in Bombay, bets are received by these sporting clubs on the chances of a particular numeral, say "5," figuring as the last numeral of the rate. On payment of a rupee, the club undertakes to pay Rs. 5, or Rs. 7 or more to any one whose forecast of the last numeral proves correct. The fees of those whose forecasts go wrong, are, of course, forfeit to the "club". In this way betting goes on day by day and we are told that some of the "clubs" get as much as ten thousand rupees a day from their unholy gains. Members of the City Police, especially of the officer class, are stated to be among the enthusiastic patronisers of these clubs. Up to now, these clubs had to remain in a state of suspended animation during the non-racing season, but with the discovery of the new venue of diversion, their activity will know no respite, as the "business" or "sport", whatever it is, can be carried on day after day throughout the year. Sometime back, the public were given to understand that the Government had appointed a committee to consider the best means of ridding the city of these clubs. One does not know whether it is the committee or the Government who are taking a nap over the matter. In the meanwhile, the smart set of the city are making hay while the sun shines!

"HUMANITY STAGGERED"

AMERICA'S NAVAL PLAN.

REDUCTIONS ANNOUNCED.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 2-20 p.m. Nov. 14.

Washington.—Additional particulars of the extent of Mr. Hughes' naval plan ere outlined at the Conference. One can assume from the statement that this provides for the immediate destruction of sixty-six capital fighting ships, agregating 1,878,000 tons. Within three months after the agreement, the naval establishment of Britain would consist of 22 ships, the United States 18, and Japan 10. The total tonnage of each power in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers would be Britain and the United States each 450,000 tons and Japan 270,000 tons. The British and the United States submarine totals would each be 90,000 tons and Japan 40,000. The total number of aeroplane carriers allowed Britain and the United States each would be 80,0000 tons and Japan 48,000. No government whose total tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrip the excess until replacements were begun. Cruisers seventeen years old would be replaced by new constructions; similarly, destroyers, flotilla leaders and submarines when twelve years old, and aeroplane carriers when twenty. Limitation of aeroplane construction is not detailed, but it is declared that regulations must be provided to govern the conversion of merchant craft for war purposes. The existing unarmoured surface craft under five thousand tonnage is excepted from the terms of the agreement, and all auxiliary surface craft whose keels are already laid would be completed.

Each party of the agreement would undertake to inform others regarding all the details of construction and replacement. Should the American plan be adopted, the United States' capital ships three months after the agreement would consist of:

Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylmania, Oklahoma, Navada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Utah, Wyoming, Ficrida, North Dakota and Delaware, aggregating 500,650 tons.

The British capital ships would be:—

Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Renown, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Barham, Valiant, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George V, Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Repulse and Tiger, aggregating 600,400 tons.

Japan's capital ships would be:—

Nogato, Hinga, Ise, Yamashiro, Settsu, Fuso, Kirishima, Haruna, Hiyei and Kongo, aggregating 299,700 tons.

MR. HUGHES' STATEMENT.

CONTEMPLATED SCRAPPING UP OF BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

Washington.—Mr. John W. Garrett, the recently appointed United States Minister at The Hague, has been chosen as General Secretary to the Disarmament Conference.

In the course of the address, Mr. Hughes explained that the Conference was restricted to the principal powers, because they mainly control the armament of the world and were able to limit it. It was recognised, however, that the other powers were interested in the Far East, hence an invitation to Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and China. He declared that the inclusion of the proposal to discuss the Pacific and the Far Eastern questions was not in order to embarass the agreement for limitation of armaments, but to support the undertaking by an endeavour to reach a common understanding as regards the principles and policies to be followed in the Far East. Thus they would greatly diminish and, if possible, wholly remove the discernible sources of controversy.

Mr. Hughes recalled the ex-Kaiser's threat to decline to participate in the proposed disarmament conference, when suggested by Mr. Elihu Root, sixteen years ago. Mr. Hughes showed that the proposals as affected the United States, would mean scrapping six battle cruisers, seven battleships on the way and two battleships launched. The total tonnage of the new battleships when completed would be 618,000 and the total tonnage of the older battleships to be scrapped up to (but not including) the Delaware and the North Dakota, would exceed a quarter million tonnage. He proposed that Britain should discontinue construction of four ships of the Hood type, displacing 172,000 tons, and, with nineteen other capitalships "scrappable", her total tonnage reduction would be 583,000.

He proposed that Japan should abandon the programme of ships laid down, including eight battleships and four cruisers. This would not involve stoppage of construction, as they had not yet been begun. Secondly, Japan would scrap the capitalships, Mitsu, which had been launched and the Tosa Kago (under construction) also the battleships Amaci Aknil (under construction) Atago Takao (not yet laid down). This provision involved the total "scrappable" of seven and the total tonnage of these new ships, if completed, would be 289,100. Thirdly, Japan would scrap all the pre-dreadnought battleships of the second line, including ships up to (but not including) Settsu. That is, scrapping ten old ships of the total tonnage 159,828.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Balfour described Mr. Hughes' statement, which is creating profound impression, as "a bold, statesmanlike utterance, pregnant with infinite possibilities." He is most hopeful of satisfactory results. Earl Beatty and British naval experts will meet to consider Mr. Hughes' proposals.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

A REMARKABLE ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

New York.—Mr. Hughes' proposals anent the limitation of naval armaments have created as great a sensation in the United States as they have done abroad. The newspapers consider that the proposals constitute a great advance, and they stress the fact that the United State pledges itself to larger reduction than is asked for from others.

The "Herald" says that it is America's signal contribution to the success of the Conference, and asks if Britain and Japan are inclined to make similar contributions.

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

MR. BRIAND'S IMPROMPTU SPEECH IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. Nov. 14.

Washington.—After Mr. Hughes had outlined the American plan to limit naval armaments, cables, Havas, there was a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy for France. Shouts of "Briand! Briand!" were raised, and the French Premier delivered an impromptu speech. M. Briand said that in immediately accepting the invitation to attend the Conference, France was actuated by the strong feeling of friendship for America and by her own ardent desire for peace. Although she was still surrounded by great dangers she was anxious to find some means of limiting armaments. She had already taken steps in this direction, and was prepared to go as far as possible. As soon as her position was made safe, she was ready to lay down arms. M. Briand was loudly cheered and cheers broke out afresh when the translation of his speech into English was read out to the Conference.

"HUMANITY STAGGERED"

CHOICE BETWEEN WAR & PEACE

"A DRAMATIC CHALLENGE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

The very boldness of the conception of the disarmament proposals have "staggered humanity." There is no question however of the cordiality of the reception accorded the plans in principle. In Britain, no less than in the United States, the grand sweep of the scheme and the transparent sincerity of its presentation has captured the public imagination and admiration, tempered only by a quite comprehensible reserve regarding the vital considerations which must engage attention if the proposition can be hammered into shape for common acceptance. Mr. Hughes' dramatic plunge in 'medias res' is contrasted with the oldtime diplomatic manner of approaching problems, gradually, almost stealthily. Hope is expressed that the Japanese share the American and British appreciation of the courage of the stateman who submitted the proposition, although it is recognised that some experts among the world's three naval powers will find it extremely hard to acquiesce in scrapping the programme.

WHAT AMERICA WILL LOSE.

It is pointed out that, under the scheme, by far the greatest loss will fall to America as her ships are near completion; on the other hand, no battleship or cruiser is being constructed in Britain, though a contract has been signed laying down four at cost of thirty-two millions. It is conceded that a very searching question is addressed to Japan if she is asked to content herself with a permanent naval strength of three hundred thousand tons compared with Britain and the United States' of half million each; but it is pointed out that the alternative is competition in which she is sure to be worsted and reduced to a even more unfavourable position. While however, a degree of enthusiasm is manifest at the prospects leading to the naval powers' agreeing to big cuts, the important fact not lost sight of is that the question

(Continued on page 8.)

PRINCE'S VISIT.

"FOR BUREAUCRACY'S OWN ENDS."

PEOPLE'S PROTEST,

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting was held at the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday night to boycott the Prince's visit Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

Mr. Khadilker said they had gathered there with a view to boycotting the Prince's visit. Pandit Nekiram had come to Bombay specially for the purpose of encouraging them in their resolve and he called upon him to speak.

PANDIT NEKIRAM.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma said they had been enjoined by the Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee to boycott the Prince on his arrival here and the day of arrival was fast approaching. Mahatma Gandhi who had become a beggar in the service of his country, who had given up everything to uplift his countrymen, had also told them to boycott the Prince and it was their duty to obey his mandate. They had no ill-will against the Prince, but he was used by the bureaucracy for their own purposes. Lord Reading might tell them that there was no political motives behind the visit, but why was the Prince then coming here? Not for the sake of his health? Indians had no ill-will against the Prince personally, but they did not like the bureaucracy which was exploiting the Prince's visit. Had the bureaucracy done any good to this country? Some 110 years ago India was one of the richest and the most prosperous countries in the world and what had it become after 150 years of British rule? A large section of India's population were on the verge of starvation; the majority of them were ill-clothed and ill-fed and they were all enslaved. While that was the condition of this country, what was the condition of England now? England had now become enormously rich largely at their expense. For want of proper clothing and food many of their countrymen were now dying. People who were born in the land of plenty had sometimes to pick up grain for their food even from horse litter. He had seen it with his own eyes.

BUREAUCRACY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Mojawalla said they were getting every day poorer; the Government which was telling them that it was fighting for the freedom of small nations had put into jail their leaders all over the country. Could they co-operate with such a Government? Indians were fit for Swaraj, but still they were not given their lawful rights. What they were given with one hand was taken away from them with another. And how could they co-operate with such a Government. He appealed to them not to send their children to any of the functions in connection with the Prince's arrival.

MR. KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said the Prince would be arriving in Bombay in three days time and would be taken in procession throughout the city and in order that the streets might have a crowded appearance the mill-workers might probably get a holiday with full wages. All this would be done with a view to show to the Prince how popular his visit was to this country and how much he was liked and loved by Indians. He hoped the mill-workers would not respond to such a seductive call from their employers. Whoever had invited the Prince of Wales to this contry? Not the people certainly! And what was he bringing them? He had been called to this land by the bureaucracy, by Government, and that at a time when they were in mourning for the Jallianwalla Bag atrocities and for the Khilafat wrongs. There was famine in Khulna and how could they welcome him! They had not given a welcome to the Duke of Connaught, and how could they welcome the Prince then? He hoped they would remain indoors on the day of the arrival of the Prince and never take part in the festivities in connection with the visit.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT

ITIS

THE TEST OF YOUR EARNESTNESS.

If you are Determined to Secure

Redress of Punjab Wrong
Revision of Treaty of Sevres

AND

SWARAJ,

Then Boycott The Prince's Visit.

Measure of Your Response will be the Measure of Your Fitness.

India bears no Ill-will against the Prince.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND PRINCE.

FEELING AGAINST ADDRESS

RADIO MESSAGE TO "RENOWN"

Sir,—I have sent this day a radio message as per copy attached herewith, which please publish in your paper of to-morrow's date and oblige.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS R. TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

COPY.

Lord Cromer, Chief of Staff Steamship "Renown."

"On behalf majority members present, general meeting Bombay Merchants' Chamber, beg to advise, address voted by some members, managing committee, has been cancelled. Please convey, His Royal Highness, divided feelings sentiments Indian Commercial Community regarding address.

LAKHMIDAS TAIRSEE.

14th Nov. 21.

PRINCE OF WALES AT ADEN.

INSPECTIONS AND CEREMONIES.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Nov. 14.

Aden.—The Renown arrived on November 12th and the Prince of Wales was accorded a great reception on landing. A loyal address was presented him and it expressed pride at the privilege of being the first to pay a tribute of devotion at the feet of sovereign and his representatives when they first enter the Eastern waters to visit the great Indian Empire.

The Prince then received four Arab rulers one of whom is reputed to be a centenarian, —and later motored to the crescent, escorted by a squadron of the 26th King George's Light Cavalry.

Other interesting ceremonies included the visit to the famous water tanks; the inspection of a party of Somali sheikhs; the singing of the "God Bless Prince of Wales" in Somali by girls of the Franciscan convent; and the singing of the National Anthem by four hundred Arab children in Arabic.

The Renown departed this afternoon for Bombay. During passage through the Red Sea, the island lighthouses made bunting displays. Perim sent up rockets in moonlight.

The great two minutes' silence was observed in an impressive manner on board. The Prince attended a commemoration service on the quarter-deck and the Renown's turbines were stopped.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

In reply to an enquiry addressed to the local Government by the Editor, "Hitavada," the press has been in formed that Government have received no kind of communication regarding retrocession of Berar from the higher authorities. It is understood that no step would be taken without consultation with the people of Berar.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

TO UPHOLD INDIA'S HONOUR.

BOYCOTT PRINCE'S VISIT COMPLETELY.

PROSECUTE SWADESHI.

THINK OF MAHATMAJI'S AGONY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Marvadi Vidyalaya to protest against the visit of the Prince, Mr. M. R. Jayker, presiding.

PANDIT NEKIRAM,

Pandit Nekiram was the first speaker who said since had passed by when considerable time was spent in delivering and hearing lengthy lectures. They were passing through a grave time now when deeds were required. Ten months and a half had passed since the National Congress had last met at Nagpur and only six weeks remained to make up a year. He asked what they all had done during the last ten months and a half to win Swarajaya and what they proposed doing in the course of the next six weeks to gain complete Swarajaya? To attain Swaraj they should all get rid of fear or fright. He said that fear or fright which was extant a year ago was now extinct among the people. The Ali Brothess' courage which they manifested at Karachi was the ruling spirit of India. One who shook off the fear gained Swaraj and when all the 33 crores of population of India shook off the fear, India would get complete Swarajya. He exhorted all to follow Mahatma Ghandhi so that in the course of the following six weeks they might all enter into the temple of Swarajya.

Foreign Clothing--a Hindrance to Swaraj

Continuing, the speaker said it was a matter of regret, however, that there were still many who were still decking themselves with foreign clothing. They should not forget the troubles and agony of Mahatma Gandhi who had stripped himself of all the covering except a loin cloth. This involved exposure to cold and considerable hardships. He was undergoing all this for the sake of the love of the country. Those who donned foreign cloth were hindering the path of Swarajaya. It was therefore, incumbent upon them to get rid of their foreign clothes and send them for bonfire of the 17th instant. They should also boycott the Prince's visit in its entirety.

Let the Apollo Bunder be filled with Government servants and the Rajas and Maharajas. To most of them the Prince's visit would prove a costly affair. Some will have perhaps to borrow money even at a high rate of interest to entertain the Prince.

MR. KHADILKAR.

Mr. Khadilkar then said they were told by Lord Reading that the Royal Household was above politics and that if the Prince did not visit India the Dominions would get angry. But he (speaker) said that it was the duty of the Government to consult the feelings of the people. The Prince was called "the greatest Ambassador", but why should they impose "the greatest ambassador's" impose upon "the greatest ambassador's" visit on India, he failed to understand. He, therefore advised them all not to be guided by the Viceroy's words but show their independence by completely boycotting the Prince's visit.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta then said it was a shame to the parents who sent their daughters to dance before a crowd. Shivaji was formerly taken as freebooter and was nicknamed "mountain rat" but now the same inaugurate. He asked if this was not the Prince was giving to inaugurate. He asked if this was not hypocrisy.

MRS, NAIDU,

Mrs. Naidu said that it was their duty not only to safeguard the honour of the womanhood of their daughters but also to guard the honour of their deity. For the secular amusement of the Prince they had no right to dishonour their womanhood by allowing their daughters to dance before the Prince. The day Bombay welcomed the Prince it deserved to be extinct from the face of the earth. When she was in upper India she was told by many people that to uphold the honour of India was left in her hands. She replied that she had no home or property in Bombay she belonged to outside Bombay and it was up to the citizens of Bombay who had children and property and which occupied premier place in politics, commerce and education to uphold the prestige of their country. She was in Europe but never had she heard or seen a princess dancing before a Royalty. Then why, she asked, should they choose dances from their honoured homes of India?

Pylons.

Coming to the question of pylons she said they worshipped Vishnu, Laxmi, and Parvati with honour and veneration then why should these deities be made an object of amusement of the Prince? They were mourning for their brothers who were slain in the Punjab. There were their brave men in Sind prisons and other parts of India, who were the victims of administration which was also responsible for the selfdom of India and, therefore, they should all refuse to welcome the Prince.

MR. SUNTOKE

Mr. K. K. Suntoke said that by the visit of the Prince of Wales glowing reports will be sent to England and the English public will be impressed that India was prosperous and that the suffering of India, was only imaginary. The Viceroy had appealed them to forgive and forget a few months ago but the principle of forgetting and forgiveness implied a condition that that thing will not be repeated. On the other hand Dharwar and Howrah showed that there was no change of policy or repentence. He said the other day Mr. Webb had told them that if they did not welcome the Prince, for their rudeness they would be met with very condign punishment, viz., from the English public. He asked, who were this English public? They did not know anything about Indian matters. Even when the Indian Budget was discussed in Parliament not even 10 or 12 Members would be present. The Prince wanted to see who had fought at the front. Did he ask to see the orphans and widows of those innocents who were butchered in the Jalianwala Bagh? There was famine in Ahmednagar which required immediate help, but the Government had been spending lakhs of rupees on illuminations, instead of helping Ahmednagar.

Continuing he cited the instance of the Mohamedan women of Karachi who rushed to the Corporation meeting with flags in their hands inscribed "Do not waste our money in welcoming the Prince". He exhorted the audience to follow these ladies' example and boycott the Prince's visit completely.

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar said: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have met here to enter a firm, dignified and emphatic protest against the action of the authorities in having invited H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to visit this country at this inopportune time. That the time is inopportune there can be no two opinions. India is full of resentment caused by the extreme humiliation and several other well-known wrongs, heaped upon her time ater time by the Government and their Officials. Our grievances are well-nkown and so is the remedy we suggest. Instead of promptly redressing these grievances, the Government have thought it proper to take the most unwise step of inviting the Prince at such a time, when India is seething with discontent. Such a step can have only two meanings—either the British Government and their officials wish to misinform public opinion in England and outside, that India is contented and is in a mood to welcome the Prince in a manner befitting his exalted position; or that these authorities wish to use the Prince and his popularity to drive deeper into the soil the roots of that system of administration which has caused such widespread discontent in this country. Either of these two motives is undesirable, and it is a madness for the Government to imagine that the Prince's visit can be made popular at this critical time. If the Indian people had been left to themselves, they would have invited the Prince to be their honoured guest when they were in a mood to rejoice in the pleasure of his visit. India would have waited until her grievances had been redressed and her rights to be a self-governing country had been effectively brought into existence. We would then have called the Prince to visit us as the emissary of one free country to another, to cement, by his popularity and urbane behaviour, the friendly ties between the two.

Inopportune visit

It is said, and in very high quarters, that there is no political motive behind this visit. If so, may we ask what is the urgency of this expensive visit? Why is it timed so inopportunely, when we are in mourning, smarting under a deep sense of wrong? If the British mind thinks that a time of mourning and resentment is a fitting time for a guest to be invited, then all we can say is that the Indian sentiment is different in this matter. Some people are foolish enough to imagine that the Prince is being brought here to placate public opinion, by announcing a further instalment of self-government as an advance over the Government of India Act. Most of us entertain no such hopes and doubt their reasonableness. We had such a hope when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was in India, last

(Continued on page 8.)

PRINCE AND PARSEES.

LETTER TO TRUSTEES

NO REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to forward to you a copy of the reply sent by our solicitors Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., to the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayat Trustees. The requisitions contained therein have not yet been completed with and the required information not furnished.

As you have been good enough to publish the previous correspondence on the subject, you will be pleased to allot some space for this copy also.—Your, etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

LETTER TO SECRETARY.

October, 28, 1921.

To Sham Shul Ul-ma Dr. Jivanji Jamedji Modi C.I.E., Secretary to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties

Dear Sir,—We are instructed by our clients Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman and others to acknowledge receipt of your letter to us of the 22nd instant in reply to our letters to the Trustees of the 10th and 13th idem.

Our clients regret to note that your reply is not candid and not only that, but it evades the real point at issue. As you refer to social usage, our clients challenge you to point to a single instance in the past history of the community for the last half a century where an address has been presented to an English Sovereign or English Prince by your Trustees in the name of the Parsi Community without first convening a public meeting of the community and obtaining their sanction.

Our clients know as a matter of fact and your own records will show that when addresses were presented to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, His late Majesty King Edward VII and His Majesty King George V. meetings of the Community were duly convened and their sanction first obtained before such presentation. As these are matters within your own knowledge, it is much to be regretted that in spite of these facts your Trustees should have directed you to send us such a reply, which quietly ignores the real point at issue, especially when your Trustees must be fully aware that even from the point of view of social usuage their proposed action is arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Our clients entirely dispute that your Trustees have any right of expressing an opinion on behalf of the Community in any matter whatsoever, without first convening a meeting of the Community and obtaining their sanction.

As to the statement in your letter that there are "some dissentients" like our clients, it is idle on the part of your Trustees to say so, when they know full well from the signed Protests, which are before them, that the number of the dissentients is 1200 and many more signed forms of the Protest are to follow.

As to the last paragraph of your letter, our clients are considerably surprised that you should refer them to the Parsi papers in which the information they want has never appeared. If your Trustees claim to act on behalf of the Community, it is their bounden duty to give all information in their power to any members of the Community who ask for it. We are, therefore, instructed to repeat once more the queries put in our letter of the 13th inst., and at the same time to ask for an immediate appointment for inspection of the first and second Requisitions in support of the presentation of the proposed address.

Our clients repeat their emphatic protest against the presentation of the proposed address.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) ARDESIR H. DINSHAW & CO.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Office of the Trustees of Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties, 209, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 29th October, 1921.

Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated, 28th October, 1921. It is duly submitted before the Trustees.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) FARDUNJI MANECKJI PAVRI, Asst. Secretary.

A REMINDER.

To Sham Shul-ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, Secretary to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties.

Dear Sir,—We are instructed by our clients to draw your immediate attention to our letter to you of the 28th ultimo and request a reply thereto without further delay. It is now more than ten days since you wrote to us on the 29th ultimo intimating that our said letter was duly submitted to the Trustees but we are still without any answer thereto. Please to give this matter your immediate attention. —Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.

November 8.

PARSI ADDRESS.

PROTEST MEETING.

In pursuance of the protest raised by Messrs. Bharucha, Nariman and Prof. Wadia there will be a meeting of the Protestants at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) to protest against the presentation of a communal Address to the prince, when signatories and Sympathisers are requested to attend.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN JAIL.

PUNJAB PAPER'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 7.

The "Pratap" of Lahore emphatically condemns jail treatment of the Ali Brothers and others as disgraceful and unworthy of a civilized Government. The paper adds that the reports of treatment meted out to these revered leaders in the jail will cut every Indian heart and give rude shock to the belief in civilized character of the Government. The troubles suffered by honoured leaders will lend great stimules to the mission of Swaraj but Government should for its own reputation provide separate building for them, comply with all their requirement and content itself with telling them what limitations on their rights are and they can be trusted not to violate those restrictions.

SGR. NITTI'S SEMAKABLE BOOK.

NATS OF VERSAILLES PROFOUNDY UNJUST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Recd. 11-15 a.m. Nov. 14.

Extracts are published from the forthcoming book entitled "Europe without peace," in which Sgr. Nitti, the Italian expremier, describes the Treaty of Versailles and its desivative treaties as profoundly unjust. He declares that the conviction is growing that their enforcement is impossible. The crisis overwhelming Europe has alarmed even the most excited minds, and Signor Nitti says that it is essential immediately to admit all the nations, including Germany, into the League of Nations; to suppress the Reparartions Commission, which he describes as "an absurd union of conquerors"; while France, whose state of mind is most disquieting, must be assured by Britain and Italy against aggression for at least twenty years. All the troops, however, must be withdrawn from the Rhine, and Upper Silesia must be restored without qualification to Germany. All the inter-Allied war debts must be cancelled and the German indemnity reduced to sixty milliard gold marks by her assumption of twenty per cent. of the Allied debts. Sgr. Nitti concludes that only through Berlin can Moscow be reached and Russia's raw material again become available.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ADOPTION OF CONVENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 15.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has adopted a convention guaranteeing farm workers the same rights of association and combination as industrial workers.

Government delegates, Messrs. Barrett (South Africa), and Oliver (Australia), and also Cookson, Parsons and Tamura, respectively, Australian, Canadian and Japanese employers' delegates opposed the convention, while Uguka and Okamoto (Japanese Government delegates), abstained from voting.

The Conference has also adopted a convention giving farm workers the benefit of laws providing for compensation for accidents, and recommendations urging Governments to extend to farm workers sickness, invalidity and old age insurance.

BIG ENGAGEMENT WITH REBELS.

LATTER'S HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

A Calicit message says that big engagement with rebels in and near Konnara Mosque in Vayakad was reported on the 13th instant. One Gurkha Officer and about a dozen other ranks were wounded and were brought by a boat to Feroke whence they have been sent to Tirur. Rebel casualties are believed to be numerous besides half a dozen captured and brought to Feroke.

POONA EXTRA RACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly add for the information of the public specially to "Racegoers," that they should boycott the races of the 19th November next in Poona, specially arranged for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. DHOWLE.

WOMEN AND MULSHI PETA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If, unfortunately, there be still any who think that the cause of the Mavalas of Mulshi-Peta is not quite all of righteousness and justice, they should at once eradicate the seeds of these unholy suspicions by bringing to mind that even *women* have began joining their forces to succour and redress it! The presence of these "ministering angels on earth" is ever attended by peculiarly benignant benefits; and, indeed, we can never wish for more of them in a case such as Mulshi-Peta's. But the main difficulty, as I am told, that confronts them—or at least a majority of them—in their resolve and determination to help the Mavalas is that t'ey have children dependent on them to be looked after and provided for; so that domestic duty tells, in the long run, against patriotism. I am sure that if this difficulty, be properly met with, the "Aryas" of India will make the best of this opportunity to show to the world what worth and valour every one of them carries within herself. Will not, therefore, the rich champions of this causes of sufferers *gallantly* come forward, and facing this exigency in the best manner possible, add at once Strength and Beauty to it?—Yours, etc.,

G. V. B.

Poona.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN BELLARY JAIL.

The President, Andhra Congress Committee, Bellary, wires under date November 10; I returned from Delhi last night. This morning I learnt that ten or twelve prisoners in Bellary jail consisting of Sikhs and Brahmins were observing hunger trike from the fifth and sixth of November respectively. I petitioned to the jail superintendent for permission to see them and advise them to discontinue hunger strike. He referreed me to the district Magistrate who is not in the town. The present condition of the prisoners not known.

PRINCE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS

COMMITTEE'S PRESTIGE VS. COUNTRY'S HONOUR.

HINTS OF SPLIT IN CHAMBER.

TUESDAY FIXED FOR POLL.

On Saturday afternoon again nearly two hours were wasted in discussion by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau without deciding whether they should give an address to the Prince of Wales or not. No new arguments were brought forward in suppot of the Committee's action, but impassioned speeches were made all the same full of vague threats of a calmity likely to be fall the Indian merchantile community in case no address were given. Dark hints of dividing the Chamber into two bodies were also made. While the protagonists of the Committee's action dangled before the eyes of the recaltriant members the glorious future the Chamber was going to have in the new era which was to dawn—as soon as the address was given—the requisitionists wanted the address not to be given, if the Chamber wished to preserve its self-respect. It was a fight between the selfish interests of the merchants and the higher call of the country. Mr. Tairsee appealed to the Chamber to take the result in a sportsmanlike spirit and not to ruin the Chamber because they differed on certain minor points. Further discussion was put a stop to by the Chairman's acceptance of the motion for closure brought forward by Mr. Trivedi—after he himself had made a speech—and Mr. Gulabchand's amendment was put to vote. This was defeated by a very large majority. Mr. Tairsee's motion was then voted on, and the Chairman's decision, that 94 members voted for it and 93 against, caused a great deal of surprise and resentment. On a show of hands everybody had taken it for granted that the motion was accepted, and in view of it there was good ground for the indignation of the members. Mr. Trivedi, then asked for a poll and Tuesday was fixed for that purpose. The Chairman has, however, no fixed the date of the next meeting when the result of the poll will be announced and the final decision arrived at. The poll will be taken on the 16th, and on the 17th the Prince of Wales arrives. When will the meeting be held then? Or is the Committee going to give the address against the wishes of the general body? At any rate a muddle has been created by the Chairman's ignorance of the procedure of public meetings.

The adjourned meeting of the Indian merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held yesterday to consider the motion brought forward by Mr. L. R. Tairsee for the purpose of revoking the Committee's decision to give an address to the Prince of Wales To this there was an amendment by Mr. Gulabchand which did not much alter the meaning of the original motion. Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chairman of the Chamber, presided.

FUTURE CONSEQUENCES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi continuing the discussion said they must think of the future consequences of their action. Even if the Committee had made a mistake the Chamber should support it after duly considering the logical results of their actions. Did they want to keep the Chamber intact or destroy it by their action? By cancelling the resolution they would pass a vote of censure on the present committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the majority of the members of the Committee were of the opinion that the Prince should be given an address while the majority of the members of the Chamber thought that an address should not be given. The policy of the Chamber should be to represent their grievances to Government officers and to get them redressed and accordingly the Committee had decided upon giving an address. They could vote on the question without ascribing bad motion to their opponents. If they rescinded the former resolution they would prove that they had no confidence in the Committee, so far as the present action was concerned. And the result would be the Committee might decide upon resigning.

CONCERNED WITH COMMERCE

Mr. Mowji Govindji Seth said the Chamber was the first national institution for encouraging Indian trade and they were not concerned with politics. There they were mere merchants and they must look after their own interests. Whatever might be their political differences, they must not interfere with their commerce. The non-co-operators had said nothing while addresses were given to Lord Reading and other people and the N. C. O.'s were then among the deputation which waited on the Governor.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas said, in spite of their political opinions, they should keep the Chamber intact. He was not ashamed to say that he had done his best to arrive at some compromise. The address was purely complimentary, valedictory and why were they obbjecting to such an address? When they had to gain many advantages, he appealed to them as a merchant whether they would be justified in passing a vote of censure against the Committee, compel it to resign, and thus create diffenences of opinion in the first national chamber of commerce in this country. He was only speaking in their own interest as a mercantile community.

Mr. Narandas Purshottam said if he had ought they were passing a vote of censure against the Committee then he would have been the first person, although he was a N.C.O., to withdraw the motion. If by passing the motion to a decision they were going to wreck the chamber he appealed to the requisitionists either not to vote or to walk out of the Hall without voting.

Mr. B. S. Kamat spoke on the legal aspects of the question—whether it was in order or not. By passing the motion they would pass a vote of censure against the committee, he concluded.

Mr. Devidas Madhowji spoke against the motion.

Mr. Laxmidas Purshottam also in favou of the action of the Committee.

Mr. Narandas Dayal said for the sake of their self-respect, for the good of their country, for the sake of their honesty they should not give the address. He did not blame either the Committee or the Chairman. Was not the Committee aware of the vital differences of opinion amongst the members of the Chamber on the question? Then why was not the question put on the agenda? The Chamber had every right to correct the mistake made by the Committee and for the good of the country, for their own self-respect and in the name of their patriotism he asked them to vote according to their consciences.

Mr. Mansukhabhai Oghadji spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved the closure and the President accepted the motion.

Mr. Desai objected to this procedure but the President was firm.

MR. TAIRSEE'S REPLY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in replying to the debate said it was stated that on account of their differences there was a danger that they might wreck the chamber, but it would be fully on their part to fight over such small differences. Whenever there was a quarrel of a right in their homes they did not rush to the law courts they tried to make up the quarrels. Why then should they talk of breaking the chamber? Even among their own relatives they made up their differences over trifles and why should they fight over the address to the Prince, who was not even their relative? Were they going to say that for the sake of the prestige of the Committee, they should lose the honour of their country? He appealed to them to vote according to their consciences and the requisitionist would accept the result, whatever it might be in a sportsmanlike manner. But to say that they would wreck the Chamber on account of this small difference of opinion was not the proper thing to do. Whatever might be the result of the voting, it was the duty of all members to accept it manfully and in a sportsman like spirit. But if in spite of this the dissentient members were going to carry out their threat of secession, then he would say that they would have to write this epitaph: The Chamber was sacrificed for the sake of the address. He asked them whether that was the right course, for them to adopt.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman in putting the amendment and motion to vote said they ought not to have brought politics into the Chamber, but now they must bear the consequences of their action. He had no doubt they would rue the day when they had brought these dissensions in these commercial matters, although he was unable to say definitely what precisely would be the result.

The amendment of Mr. Gulabchand was then put to the vote and only four or five voted for it and thus it was thrown out. The original motion of Mr. Tairsee, cancelling the Committee's resolution to give an address to the Prince, was then put to vote and the chairman said 94 voted for the motion and 93 against. There was great confusion at the announcement of the result and Mr. Trivedi asked for a poll and Tuesday was appointed for it. The polling will take place from 1 p.m. on Tuesday in the rooms of the Chamber and Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji and Matani were appointed scrutineers.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

INDUCEMENTS TO MILL WORKERS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Only two days more and the Prince lands in India. In the teeth of popular resolve to boycott the Prince, it is natural that the bureaucracy in India should be at its wit's end. But, no, our bureaucracy is nothing if not ingenious God bless the original brain, who thought of making the Royal Prince lay the foundation stone of the memorial to the Great Shivaji, whose very name was an anathema to the bureaucracy and for the crime of perpetuating whose cherished memory Tilak and his followers had to suffer. The Poona papers, who smelt the rat, put the people on their guard in time and showed them how those who would associate with the ceremony in their pure reverence to the great warrior-statesman. will do, in their innocence, a wrong to their country by playing in the hands of bureaucracy. Anticipating that Poona, which is more enlightened than any other city on this subject and that no humbugging could avail there, Rao Bahadur Bole and Mr. Yande of the "Indu Prakash" Press, were seen busy yesterday in the Mill area, impressing upon the mill-workers the necessity of going to Poona to pay a homage to the Maratha warrior in the presence of the Prince! It is reported that the poor workmen are to be offered a free trip to Poona and other incidental and boarding and lodging expenses during their stay there. Feeding poor mill-workers is just like our *ma bap* Government and it is in refreshing contrast to the feeding of *biryanis-wallas* at the steps of the Town Hall, yet we are sure the time is gone when even the poorest of the poor son of the soil could be thus hoodwinked. We are also told that there was already some ruffling yesterday at the Currimbhoy Mills, where it had been notified that Mills would be closed on Monday next in lieu of their usual holiday of Sunday to enable, we presume, the mill-workers, to give a "spontaneous" cheering to the Prince on his return from Poona on that day, to Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. B.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

(Continued from page 7.)

year, but beyond making a few sympathetic speeches full of pious hopes and sincere good wishes, nothing substantial has come out of that visit. Public opinion, so far from being calmed down, has been enraged. Judging from that experience and also from the speeches which the Prince of Wales has been persuaded to deliver in the other parts of the British Empire, very little hope can be reasonably entertained that the policy of the Government will enable the Prince to talk anything more that what Mr. H. G. Wells so aptly described in the "Athenaeum" as empty inanities. Besides, the clear terms of the Government of India Act, set in the iron frame-work of a statute, indicate that we have passed the stage, both from the point of view of the giver and the receiver, when constitutional advances in peoples' rights can be made by "boons" announced through the mouth of Royal Personages. Besides, the recent statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Lytton, on behalf of the Government, in reply to jealous enquiries by well-informed persons, has weakened the few hopes some may have entertained in this direction.

Misleading civilized world.

Personally, to most of us it is an unpleasant duty to join in an agitation against welcoming so eminent a guest. It is so contrary to one's sense of delicacy or gentlemanliness, and, also, so opposed to the traditional Indian sentiments of courtesy and hospitality. But, as we are convinced that the motives and effects of this visit are undesirable, viz., to ignore public discontent and to confirm a system of rule which perpetuates our humiliation, we regard it as due to our sense of self-respect and honour, to protest against this action, so well calculated to mislead the Prince and the entire civilized world. We know Government are powerful enough to surround the Prince with the deceptive appearance of a popular reception but so far as our united voice can succeed, we wish to bring to the notice of the Prince our true sentiments about his present visit. I, therefore, have to request you so to conduct yourself, by your firm and dignified action, as not to assist the success of the make-believe show arranged for the Prince by the authorities. You owe this not only to your own sense of honour and self-respect, but, may I add, also to the high position of the Prince and the popularity he enjoyes throughout the world. We regard it as a most solemn duty we have to perform to inform the Prince of the hollow and deceptive nature of the reception, of which he is likely to be a victim.

The meeting then dispersed.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(1) A public meeting will be held at the Marwady Vidyalay at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Prominent leaders will speak.

(2) A public meeting will be held at Khadak, Jain Mahajan Wadi at 9 p.m., (B.T.). to-day when prominent leaders will speak.

(See separate announcement.)

(3) Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Matunga near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station when Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. Vithaldas Jerajini, Mr. Shankarlal Banker and others will speak.

(4) Under the auspices of Rashtriya Street Sabha a ladies' public meeting, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Marwady Vidyalay, at 3 p.m. The procession will start at 5 p.m., from the Marwady Vidyalay to the Madhav Baug.

President:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

(See separate announcement.)

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROTEST.

A public meeting of the women citizens of Bombay will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for the purpose of protesting against the unjustifiable action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the name of the citizens of Bombay and for requesting all citizens to boycott all functions held in honour of the Prince. After the meeting is over a procession of women will start from the Vidyalaya Hall and will go to Madhav Baug for offering public prayers for the early attainment of full Swarajya. All women are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

CHAPRAR FLOOD.

RELIEF BADLY WANTED.

The Secretary of the Relief Samiti writes:—

The Saran Flood Relief Samiti earnestly appeals for funds vast tracts lie uncultivated. Thousands of families are down with fever. Clothes, Charkas and medicine sorely wanted for distribution. Relief Fund is almost exhausted but much work is still left to be done. The Government loan did little good to the really needy. Famine and Epidemics of a severe type are sure to follow if supply in ample quantities are not available in time. For this about three lacs of rupees are needed. But as yet only about forty thousand are subscribed. More Liberal and prompt donations are urgently wanted. The Marwari Relief Society is doing excellent work. The subscriptions should be sent to the Manager Bank of Bihar, Chapra.

BOYCOTT WHYTE COMMITTEE.

NATIONALIST PRESS MANIFESTO.

DEMAND FOR HOME RULE.

The following is the text of the manifesto issued by some Burman Nationalists for the boycott of the Whyte Committee:—

We, the undersigned, as representatives of the Nationalist press of Burma do hereby declare that it would be inimical to the interests of the country and the nation to give any recognition whatsoever to the Whyte Committee as the Burmese people have demanded complete Home Rule without delay and as the Whyte Committee could not consider and recommend its immediate grant, according to its terms of reference.

Tok Kyi, for the Sun: Maung Kun, for New Burma; Kin Maung, for the Burma Observer; Maung Pu, for the Knowledge; Shwe Kyu, for the Liberty; Tun Than, for Free Burma; Shwe Ba, for Burma Challenge; Maung Maung, for Servant of Burma; Maung Maung Gyi, for New Light of Burma; Mg. Tun Myin, for Freedom Journal; Maung Tin, for Modern Burma Times; Maung Sein, for the Bandoola Journal; Mg. Kywe, for Warazein Journal.

"HUMANITY STAGGERED"

(Continued from page 7.)

of naval holiday and agreement on the Far Eastern questions are inter-dependent.

Among the few points already mentioned and requiring investigation are the questions of relative French and Italian navies if Mr. Hughes' scheme is broadly adopted: Britain's necessity for an ample supply of light cruisers to protect her maritime communications; the construction of merchant ships readily armed and convertible into cruisers; and the effect of the proposed change upon the total relative strength, by land and sea together, of the different powers.

The plan, concisely summed up, is a dramatic challenge, the refusal of which, by one of the two nations to which it is addressed, as certainly means war as the acceptance means initiating an era of hope.

MR. HUGHES' STATEMENT

REFERENCE TO NAVIES OF FRANCE AND ITALY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd 1 a.m., Nov. 15.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, in the course of the naval limitation statement, said that in view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war, as affecting the strength of the navies of France and Italy, it was not thought necessary to discuss their tonnage allowance, at this stage, and he proposed to reserve the matter for later consideration.

ULSTER'S DEMAND.

SEPARATE AND DISTINCT UNIT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

Sir James Craig's proposals have not up to the present been divulged, but the probable indication as to what Ulster is demanding, has been given by Mr. Barbour, who was present at the meetings of Ulster's representatives in London. Interviewed by the representative of a Belfast newspaper, Mr. Barbour declared that Dominion Home Rule must always be construed in the light of Ulster's remaining a separate and distinct unit. The only concession which Ulster could make, would be to accept the Dominion Home Rule for herself.

ULSTER'S REPLY.

MORE EMPHATIC THAN FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 15.

Ulster's reply, which will be considered by the British Cabinet committee on Saturday, is understood to be rather more emphatic than Friday's communique, and refusing negotiations for the basis of a tentative agreement between Government and Sinn Fein. The Cabinet committee will meet again to-day to frame a rejoinder to a Ulster and also objecting to the fiscal arrangement under the scheme. It is stated that the new Ulster condition is that they are to have equal representation on any central council and, in the event of the council's developing into a national parliament, its acts to be subject to a imperial veto.

SINN FEINER'S DARING ESCAPE.

IRISH AUXILIARIES FAIL TO CAPTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

Seven Sinn Feiners made a daring escape from the Mountjoy Prison yesterday evening. They knocked down and imprisoned the warder and seized his keys. They then downned the uniform of the Irish Auxiliaries and after having passed through several doors, they reached the main gates and attacked the querulous warders and stole their keys. Pursued by the Auxiliaries who fired after them, they rushed out and, aided by fog, disappeared in side streets.

LAHORE NATIONAL COLLEGE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The first Convocation of the National College, Lahore—the first of its kind not in the Punjab alone but in the whole of India—was celebrated on Wednesday evening the 9th instant at the Bradlaugh Hall amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. The announcement that Mahatma Gandhi would preside at the function attracted large crowds. The Bradlaugh Hall was packed to its utmost capacity long before 4-30 p.m., the time fixed for the ceremony, notwithstanding the fact that admission was restricted by tickets. Hundreds of men had to go away disappointed for want of room. The number of persons inside the Hall was about 10,000, of whom about a 1,000 were ladies.

Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Moti Lal Nehru, Maulana Azad Sobhani, Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhri, Lala Duni Chand and Mrs. Anderson (an American lady journalist) were seated on the dais. All others were stated on the floor. Among the audience was Mr. Obbard, the well-known Barrister of Lahore, with a Gandhi cap on.

The approaches to the Hall and the Hall itself were gaily decorated with greens mottos and photographs. A beautiful gateway had been erected at the turning at the back of the Central Training College. The roads along which Mahatma Ji was to pass had been well-watered—thanks to the Lahore Municipality and were beautifully decorated. The front gates of the D. A. V. College and the D. A. V. High School bore mottos wishing long life and success to Mahatma Gandhi.

At about 4-30 Lala Lajpat Rai arrived and was received with shouts of 'jais.' Mahatma Gandhi arrived at 5-30 and the Hall resounded with shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai.' Mahalmaji in his loin cloth and 'chadar' of pure Khaddar, bare headed and barefooted presented a dignified and touching spectacle. Many an eye watching him thus seated grew moist. Many a heart was touched at the sight of that living embodiment of ancient Indian manhood combining in himself the lofty ideal of simple living and high thinking.

The proceedings opened with prayers offered by a Pandit, a Maulvi and a Gyani respectively. The national song of 'Bande Mataram' was then sung by students of the National College led by Mr. H. M. Chatterji of the Associated Press. Lala Lajpat Rai then called upon Lala Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Board of National Education, Punjab, to read the Report.

The Report was a detailed narrative giving the history of the Board from the time of its inception and describing the work so far achieved. It appeared from the Report that the Punjab Board of National Education came into being as a result of a resolution passed by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee on the 1st March 1921. The Board consists of 15 members with Lala Lajpat Rai as President.

As regards the present working of the institutions under its control, the Board while adopting, for the present, the Punjab University scheme of studies with some adjustments, has taken care not to lower its standard. As will be evident from the last examination results, in the Matriculation 17 passed out of 41, in the Intermediate (Arts) 9 passed out of 15 and in (Science) 7 out of 12. In the B. A. 22 (out of whom one is blind) out of 37 and in the B.Sc. I out of 4.

Rupees. 10,000 have been sanctioned by the Provincial Congress Committee towards building expenses of the National College at Lahore. Funds are badly needed.

Valuable work in connection with the Text Book Committee has been done by Bhai Parma Nand, Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni and Professor Ram Dev.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Report over, Lala Lajpat Rai spoke at length on "National Education."

Lala Lajpat Rai began by referring to the historical fact that movements for political emancipation and national education grow *pari passu*. They have always been inseparable. In the 19th century, Mazzini the great Italian patriot perceived the truth of this statement as did the Irish Sinn Feiners of the present day. They differed from methods of Sinn Feiners but the fact that they should note was the one which he desired to emphasize, *viz.*, reform in their educational system side by side with their movement for freedom. It was the same in India among Hindus and Muslims alike. Every Indian leader who thought of the political emancipation of his country, started with educational reform. The first name that occurred to them in this connection was that of Swami Daya Nand. If they studied his teachings, they would notice his earnest desire for reforming the educational system and the "Arya Bhasha." The same idea runs through all his writing and utterances. In Maharashtra, Bal Gangadhar, Tilak, when he started his struggle for freedom, also turned his attention to national education. It is true that later on he had to sever his connection with that movement but that mattered not. Similarly in 1905, Srijut Arebindo Ghosh thought of national education and the result was that the Bengal Council of National Education came into being. Among Muhammedans, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started the movement for National Education although it is to be regretted that he made some serious mistakes.

When Mahatmaji started his programme of National Education, doubts were expressed whether the movement for the boycott of schools and colleges would succeed. But so far as the imparting of national education was concerned all were agreed as to the extreme desirability of taking that work in hand. The difference in opinion as in regard to the question whether constructive and destructive work should be carried on side by side. The differences that existed at the Calcutta Congress were in regard to minor points and they all disappeared at Nagpur. It was unanimously agreed there that national education should be imparted.

Proceeding further the speaker went on to say that there was no hope of success so long as they were not able to free their young men from the present emasculating system of education. The success of the present movement did not depend upon the number of students who boycotted the existing Schools and Colleges but on the extent to which their ideals inspired the students. So long as the ideals of their boys receied an impetus from without, there could be no progress.

"LIFE FROM WITHIN."

Before Swaraj was attained it should be established within the brain and mind of every individual who composed the nation. They were to remember what well-known Japanese scholar said when writing on Asiatic Ideals: "Life from within and path from without." This principle was true of nations as it was of individuals. Nations should learn to rely on their power within them. That could be done only by freeing themselves from the bonds of foreign education. In the beginning of the present movement some were of opinion that since intensive work had to be done, it would not be wise to fritter away their energies on national education. Ultimately, however, they all agreed that the movement of national education should be launched at once. Work was thus commenced although, they had not so far achieved very remarkable success.

In their National Colleges instruction was imparted in every subject except English through the medium of Hindustani Another thing against which he (the speaker) had warned the Professors of the National College was that of inculcating in the boys, the habit of cramming. Professors are not to teach but to guide students. The right education was that which taught them how to grow. There were several eminent educationists present in their midst and he begged to be excused for saying that the present system of teaching was baneful. When a certain age had been reached, the boy should learn to educate himself. Imparting of instruction in Hindustani was the first, guarding themselves against falling victims to the habit of cram, the second feature of their College. The third was that there should be nothing in their education which led them counter to their ideals. So long as one does not purify his secular ideals, spiritual ideals cannot grow. If national education does not teach them anything else, at least it should not teach them to act against their ideals. They felt that the names which they had given to their examinations e.g., F.A., B.A., etc., were not proper but they had no time to change them. They would, however, do so soon. Similarly there was the question of pledge taken from candidates for the degree. They had purposely framed it so as to read as a negative pledge. If their students succeeded in living upto it, they would be satisfied. The students who had been granted degrees were not their own as they had left existing institutions. All the same he admired their courage in boycotting schools and colleges in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement. Their results, as was clear from the Report read out to them, were not lenient because although he was personally not in favouring of failing many students, they had decided to maintain a high standard.

Lala Lajpat Rai went on to say that this connection with education was an old one. He had been waiting for long for the day when national institution would be established. The convocation they were holding that day was a fore-runner of the Swaraj that was to come. They wanted to start one national college in every Province to begin with. True they had no palatial buildings and fine equipment but they were content till better times, to dwell in cottages. Cottages would do for them till money came to them from the treasury of Swaraj Government. What they wanted at present was not money so much as earnest students willing to enter the struggle. Their future pecuniary prospects appeared to some, gloomy but he (the speaker) entertained no fears.

Proceeding further, the distinguished speaker went on to congratulate the Sikhs who were known as a martial race, and Punjabees generally, on their peaceful and non-violent behaviour, in the face of grave provocation. That was the result of Mahatmaji's teaching and he congratulated Mahatmaji on this. "Let the sacred principles embodied in this movement be engraved on your hearts," said Lala Lajpat Rai, "and act on them day and night. Herein lies your salvation."

A TEST.

Continuing Lala Lajpat Rai said that one ought to sink in shame if he acted against the interests of his nation. The forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales would afford to them a test. Other tests would follow. Those who threw obstacles in the path of national progress would be ashamed when victory came while those who appeared weak at present, would have their names write large in latters of gold. The nation would cherish their loving memory with grateful hearts. They looked not to consequences, for they were content to tread the path of righteousness.

God grant them strength, said Lala Lajpat Rai. Soon Mahatmaji would launch his campaign of Civil disobedience in the district of Guzerat whence hailed Dayanand. He wished to assure Mahatmaji on behalf of his Province that though they may be wanting in certain respects, yet their hearts' allegience was at his (Mahatmaji's) feet.

In concluding his speech, Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of an impassioned peroration invoked the blessings of the Almighty.

"O Thou great God", said Lala Lajpat Rai, "grant thou the strength to us so that we may tread in the wake of Mahatmaji and follow in his footsteps. Lead us thou, unto victory. May we be able to offer oblations in the great Yagan! Amen!"

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Lala Lajpat Rai then requested Mahatmaji to confer B.A. Degrees on successful candidates. The candidates were dressed in a long "khaddar" shirt and had a yellow band of "khaddar" wrapped round the waist. The pledge which candidates had to repeat was as follows: "I solemnly promise that in my life shall serve my country and my religion and shall do nothing which may be harmful to my country and religion."

After the pledge had been taken, Mahatmaji conferred degrees.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the audience in Hindi.

He began by saying that he considered himself fortunate in being asked to confer degrees on students of the National College. He congratulated the candidates and also blessed them. He prayed to God to grant them strength to tie up to the pledge they had taken that day. Let their hearts be steeled from that day henceforth to serve their country. To him the acceptance of a degree only meant the undertaking of a determination to be ready to win the country's freedom by doing practical work. That was the way pointed out by history of all nations. He had witnessed three great wars and had observed how education approximated to the national ideals of the time. When he thought of September last he did not feel sorry. They had decided what sort of education to impart to India of the future. They had not been able so far to achieve the amount of success they desired. The result of bad treatment in certain school had been that a student had written to him regarding his determination to commit suicide. Readers of "Young India" would remember it. If in future any student is badly treated he hoped he would not write to him thus. He had received a telegram from Viziagapatam that the students of the medical school had determined not to go back because their Principal had expelled them for wearing khaddar. They had resolved to serve their country and free her from bondage. He had replied congratulating them on their resolve. The best surgeon was he who devised the best remedy for their country's salvation. Thousands died of plague, cholera, malaria, etc., but he did not mind that but he did mind if a single individual lived in slavery.

If people do not feel like that even after December next, he felt as if he would commit suicide. But he would not do so as he did not approve of putting an end to one's existence. He could think of only one occasion when it would be better to kill oneself. That was when a man cast an evil eye on another woman. Another occasion was for a woman when she finds a man bent upon wickedness towards her. At such a time it is better for her to immolate herself. Indian ladies were chaste even as was Sita.

He had just listened to the beautiful strains of "Bande Mataram." In 1915 he had heard the same in Madras. It was then that he bethought himself what that song really meant to them. Had they the right to sing thus? They saluted Mother India and invoked her protection. But what was India's present plight? Millions of her children got one meal a day and that too consisted of but bread and salt. There were no vegetables, etc., to partake. Could they honestly say that their motherland gave them protection? They were the unworthy children of the motherland.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A Hindu from Peshawar who stood six feet frontier Mahomedans molested their women. Why had he not died defending his women. Only that morning some one had told him something which in effect amounted to this that he (Mahatma Gandhi) was mad if he sought the friendship of Moslems. His reply was that he desired Moslem friendship because he had courage. If one Mahomedan did some thing wicked, it was not right to ban the whole class. Similar was the case with Hindus who were guilty of Dyerism in regard to unvouchables. If Muhammedans in the Punjab were more than fifty percent, Hindus need not be afraid of them. Hindus did not want to play false towards Mussalmans then why need they be afraid of the latter? All anciant teaching pointed out that virtue was the reward of virtue and treachery should be met with more treachery. All had taught the same lesson whether Dayanand or Ramanuja or Madhav. If Hindus wanted to deal honestly they need fear none. The same applied to Mahommedans and Sikhs.

IF THEY ARE ARRESTED.

Lalaji had said towards the close of this speech that the time was coming before December next when probably he (Mahatmaji) and Lalaji himself and otherswould be arrested. In that case they should not indulge in incendiarism and the cutting of rails, they should not cast an evil eye on an English lady, nor go on *Hartal*. Such conduct on their part would mean that they were cowards. The true hero is he who remains peaceful and non-violent. They should restrain their anger, each one of them should be a leader unto himself. Then *Swaraj* was attained. They should remember the example of Prahlad, the gallant youth who defied Harnakash the Swordsman because his God was with him.

If a certain leader of theirs became haughty or over-bearing he should be removed. They should cultivate within themselves the attributes of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior." Swaraj was no difficult thing to achieve.

The next condition for *Swaraj* was Charkha. It was said in the Punjab that spinning was the work of women. But the inventor of the spinny jenny in England was a man, Hargrieves by name. Similarly it was said that cooking was the special work of ladies. In a Paris Hotel there was a cook who was an expert. He knew far better the art of cooking than any lady could lay claim to. He was drawing a pay equal to that of the Viceroy of India. He was not sure whether the Viceroy deserved the large salary he was in receipt of but he knew that the Paris cook deserved his pay. They should remember that it is their duty to spin. The moment they gave up the Charkha, they also gave up their dharma. If they wanted to free India, they should use the Charkha. They could not banish poverty from their land until they took to Charkha. By becoming Swadeshi he meant using pure Swadeshi and not mill made yarn. In their national schools weaving and spinning was taught When Civil disobedience would be launched every student in the Punjab should regard it his duty to dress himself in Khaddar.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

Lalaji had asked him to speak a few words to the students. He wanted to remind the students of the Punjab that they had been forced to salute the Union Pack. They were made to march 18 miles a day. All sorts of insults were heaped on them during Martial Law. They should consider it *haram* to use foreign yarn. They should take to Charkha and Karga.

After Mahatma Gandhi had finished, Lala Lajpat Rai thanked Mahatmaji for the trouble he had taken in coming over to them and addressing them.—The "Tribune."

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

NATIONAL MUSICAL CONCERT.

The Secretary, Musical Concert writes:—

It is proposed to organise an All-India Musical Concert and Exhibition in connection with the Rashtriya Maha Sabha at Ahmedabad. Musicians of established reputation and experts in various branches of music are hereby requested to attend and give the Nation the benefit of their proficiency in Music. Those wishing to attend should write to the undersigned. They will, if required, be paid their Railway fare, and will get free boarding and lodging during the Congress season.

There will be an Exhibition of Indian Musical Instruments. Those proficient in the manufacture and use of their instruments are requested to write to the undersigned for the Rules and Regulations of the Exhibition and the best way for sending their Exhibits.

MONUMENT TO ALI BROTHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no exaggeration to say that the Ali Brothers, like Mr. Gandhi, are brave, sincere, frank, truthful, real Nationalists and faithful servants of God. They have never spared themselves and done much splendid work. They have suffered and are suffering for the sake of religion, truth, justice, and liberty.

I therefore suggest that a fitting monument should be raised in their honor and in honour of ali who have suffered for speaking the truth. When? Now, while they are with us and before they go to their rest and get their crowns.

The monument should be such as would immortalize these heroes, inspire men and women with patriotism, zeal for religion and love of liberty.

Invite subscriptions and money is sure to flow in.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Ferguson College,
Nov. 4.

GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR.

SIKH LEAGUE PROTES .

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore held this evening under the auspises of the Sikh League, when resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Government in taking over the keys of the Golden Temple Amritsar, warning Government that if the keys were not handed over to the Sikhs before the 15th instant (Guru Nanak's birthday) serious discontent would prevail amongst the Sikhs and asking the people in particular to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales and organize "hartals" throughout the province on the 17th. Several Hindus and Mahommedons supported the resolutions.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, President City Congress Committee Lahore, has issued an appeal to the peoplee asking them to boycott the Prince of Wales visit and observe complete "hartal" on the 17th instant.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the tramwaymen to-day authorised five office-bearers of the Union to take all further steps of bring about a settlement. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the newly engaged employees in agreeing to serve the Company in place of the strikers, inviting the cooperation of the public to withstand all efforts to destroy the principles and prevent the growth of trade unionism in India, welcoming the proposal for appointment of a non-official committee to investigate the cases of the dismissed men and calling upon the legislative councillors and Municipal Commissioners to use their influence for those now suffering by action of the tramways company in wholesale dismissal of its employees.

GROSS EARNING OF STATE RAILWAYS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April to 29th October, 1921, amounted to Rs. 46,38 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores and results of 30 weeks give above have fallen short of estimate for that period by Rs. 241 lakhs. Results for week ending 29th. October, 1921, are on the whole a little better than previous weeks figures though traffic on some of the principal lines is still below normal.

ALI BROTHERS CONGRATULATED,

SURAT'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 10.

Two crowded meetings were held in the Victoria Gardens at Surat on November 4th, one to record the determination of the voters and rate-payers of Surat to befriend the local Municipality in the situation created by the recent Government resolution concerning non-cooperating Municipalities held at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Surat Mahasabha Samiti, and the other convened at 6-30 p.m. by Messrs. Kalyanji, Syud Ahmed Edroos and others to wish all hail to the Ali Brothers in their incarceration and to conduct deliberations on the task before the people.

During the unavoidable absence of Mr. Syud Ahmed Edroos, Mr. Kalyanji explained the momentous character of the problems confronting the forthcoming Ahmedabad session of the Congress and appealed to the intending volunteers to bestir themselves. On the arrival of Mr. Syud Ahmed Edroos in the garb of a Fakir, the chair was offered to him. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Edroos observed that his feelings for the woes of Islam were altogether too deep to be depicted by the pauper hieroglyphics of language, and asked for a full and generous forgiveness for his inability to appear before them in hand-woven Khadi owing to its unavailability at Bardoli which he had lately visited.

Mr. Maganlal Vidyarthi then moved a resolution (1) expressing satisfaction with the way in which the Municipality had conducted the schools after freeing them from Government control, (2) regarding the attempt sought to be made by Government to interfere with the efficient management and control of Municipal schools to the detriment of the educational interests of their children, and (3) expressing the wholehearted sympathy and cooperation of the rate-payers of Surat in any steps forced on the Municipality against the imminent danger to their inalienable rights. The resolution impressed on the Municipal Councillors the advisability of not flinching from the attitude they had taken up so far, for if they did so, or for that matter, if Government were to suspend the Municipality, the rate-payers would be prepared, if so advised, to forego the payment of the Municipal taxes. In commending the resolution to the earnest consideration of all present, the mover went on to point out the make-believe nature of the Reforms as evidenced by the contemplated interference with local Government, for the control of which Minister was primarily responsible. The Government resolution was likely to ruffle up the minds of the rate-payers against the Municipal Councillors, and was apparently designed to freeze the genial current of liberty. If it was possible to suspend the Municipalities, Government would have made up its mind to put the best foot forward without the formality of a minatory resolution. One thing was certain. If they wanted Swaraj every one of the thirty-six crores of Indians smust be prepared for and sacrifice, be it never so great.

Mr. Dinanath seconded the above resolution, and reiterated the need for putting up any inconvenience which the suspension of the Municipality might involve, never for a moment swerving from the strait and narrow path of non-violence at all costs. Mr. Dayalji questioned the right of Government to inquire of the Municipal President as to the number of boys on the rolls in the Municipal schools and the percentage of trained and untrained teachers employed by the Municipality. On the other hand, the public had a right to know how many teachers were engaged by Government for 800 to 1,000 students, and what expenditure was incurred for education. Mr. Edroos and Dr. Ghia also spoke after which the resolution was unanimously passed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALI BROTHERS.

At the conclusion of the first meeting, Mr. Kalyanji moved a resolution congratulating the Ali Brothers and others undergoing incarceration and praying to God to give them suffidient strength to attain Swaraj and to bring about the release of the incarcerated leaders. The resolution expressed the unflagging determination of the citizens of Surat to undergo any sacrifices the achievement of Swaraj demanded. In recommending his motion for adoption earnestly exhorted all present to gird up their loins for making heroic sacrifices without losing their dignified self-possession. Complimentary language about the indomitable spirit animating all and sundry in the Surat District had reached Mahatma Gandhi's ears and the Surat District should not yield the palm to the Kaira District when the Satyagraha movement was inaugurated. Mr. Narmavala supported the motion speech. He could not contemplate with equanimity the situation that would have been precipitated by the incarceration of the six leaders were it not for the restraining influence of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. Nothing would avail them so much in obtaining the speedy release of the incarcerated leaders as their determination to stake their all, and to maintain peace at all hazards. Mr. Motilal Vyas in further seconding the motion remarked that the Hindu-Moslem unity was too deep-rooted to be shaken by the single release of Shrimad Shankaracharya.

When the Chairman put the motion to the vote, he prefaced his proposition with the remark that none who did not hold himself in readiness to go to jail could support the motion before the meeting and that it was open to any one to oppose it. A Dhed then rose to speak and expressed his regret at the omission of all reference to the question of untouchability which figured in Mahatma Gandhi's programme. He further laid stress on the desirability of introducing spinning-wheels among the untouchables and removing the "bar sinister" against them. He registered his vote in favour of the motion after thus formulating the grievances of the untouchables. In winding up, the Chairman referred to the heart-rending grief of Moslems and congratulated Hindus on their standing by them. Given continued unity, Swaraj was assured.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

"IT WILL CARRY US TO PROMISED LAND"

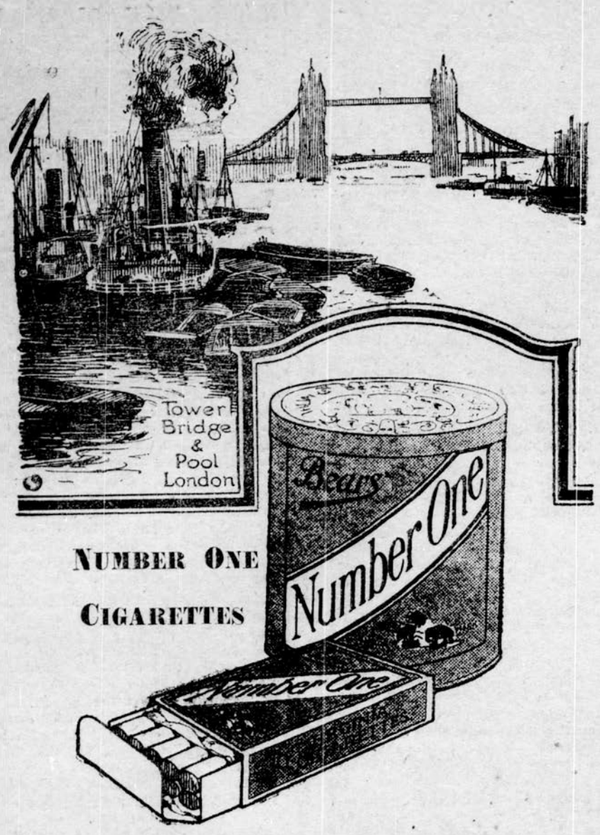
PEOPLE'S DUTY.

The great trial is over. The expected has come to pass. His Holiness Shri Jagat Guru Shankaracharya has been acquitted. There is some meaning deeper than one could easily catch. Let the reader realise this is only one of the series of bureaucratic *lila* in their time honoured game of *Divide and Rule*. Ten years ago, it was the Musalman that was the favourite wife. For then, he was a source of help in enslavening the Nation. Now, his attitude is a bit uncomfortable and 'dangerous' to the state. Is it not sufficient reason to transfer the affections to the hitherto neglected wife? But, we are glad to note that the Jagat Guru has refused to be affected by this illusion, this passing *maya*. If we could understand his mentality by his speech soon after his acquittal, we can unhesitatingly say that he is what a patriot ought to be. He has expressed his determination to offer battle once more to the satanic system of government we are out to destroy.

Now, what about the conviction of the Musalman leaders? We should frankly confess that we were a little surprised at the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Enormous preparations were made by the Simla clique to convince an ignorant world that the Ali Brothers and their comrades were mean conspirators. They spared no pains to manufacture evidence in order to get for the leaders the maximum punishment under the 'law.' The result after all these grand shows is that the trial is a failure,—a huge, unadulterated failure. What else does it mean that they were unanimously acquitted by the Jury, of the charge of canspiracy. We offer our sincere sympathy to the perplexed bureaucracy. We are sorry we are using terms bordering on a little contempt, but it is impossible for any honest Indian to avoid it. After all this we are tempted to ask with some surprise: "Is that all." The poor Indian taxpayer's money was freely spent as the Ganges water. Special trains, specials steamers, huge demonstrations of the force backing up the government—all these were not dispensed with in the case. Witness after witness was imported from all parts of the country—for what? for the purpose of proving the identity of the great leaders as though they were ordinary felons who attempted to dispute their very identity. Even the ordinary law under which they were supposed to have been tried was set at nought by the judicial officer whenever convenient to him, as the Moulana's letter published elsewhere will convince the reader. The trying magistrate would have none of the statement. Was he under the impression—we shall not accuse him if he was—that a state prosecution *ipso facto* meant conviction? Otherwise, it is pretty difficult for unsophisticated mortals like ourselves to imagine why the judicial commissioner, when the enquiry was going on in the lower court should go there and inspect the premises and confer with the magistrate on the arrangements to be made for the trial of the leaders at his own session. But for the fact that the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on the count of conspiracy, the accused would have been condemned to transportation or even death. We hope we shall not be accused of hasty judgment, if we state with some amount of assertiveness that the conviction was a foregone conclusion at least in the minds of the Judicial officers. So that, to them it was not a question of convicting them because of some proved offence, but a question of sitting on the bench and hear the case so that they might be convicted. We daresay we base this judgment from the Associated Press Report of the proceedings which could not be accused of partiality for the accused: and we should be reall sorrr, in view of our principles, to do injustice to the Judicial officers. But there it is for those who have eyes to see.

We venture to ask if it was at all necessary to launch this costly prosecution, for, would it not have been more honest if an *exparte* order, say under the Deportation Regulations or the Defence of India Act was passed and thus the leaders were confined to the sombre walls? Why all this farce at the expense of the already overburdened tax-payer? Has the Government at least convinced even their votaries of the reasonableness of the prosecution? Have the people been convinced of the "unreasonableness" of these "agitators?" There can be only one answer—that the former are now convinced that the calling upon the police and soldiery to resign is not after all altogether illegal and the latter are more than ever convinced of the highest sense of public duty underlying every action of the accused. Thus, both from the point of view of morality as well as of expediency, the trial is a failure, pure and simple.

To us, the trial and the conviction is welcome in more ways than one. It has carried us many steps further, towards our goal, the promised land. And, the absolute calm and patience with which the news of the conviction was received by the country have added to our strength. To that extent, we have disarmed our adversaries. The Nation, the leaders, and above all our revered Mahatmaji have reason to be proud of this triumph of non-violence. But there the country should not stop. Every one should now come forward to do the work of the Karachi six. We must at once discard all our foreign clothes. Khadder must be the only cloth available in Indian markets. Liquor shops should become a thing of the past. The Congress programme should be vigorously pushed forward. Then and then alone and not till then, shall we be able to bring back the leaders from the Jail before the year is out. Otherwise, let us not talk of Freedom, of Liberty, of Swaraj. But we have no reason to despair. May the Almighty Providence strengthen every nerve of our countrymen in prosecuting this holy war of non-violence and thus re-establish peace, honour and truth on a permanent and unshakable basis!!—The "Motherland."



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Opinions of the Day.

Gurkha Outrage at Chittagong.

The "Bengalee":—It would appear that the incident at the Chittagong Railway Station on the 30th ultimo before the departure of the Mail train conveying Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and others convicted with him, was a more serious affair than the public at first imagined. It is stated that there was regular assault by the Gurkhas upon the public assembled at the station. We cannot understand why Gurkhas were let loose upon persons who had come to see their friends on their friends on their way to jail. Surely there was no apprehension that they had gone to storm the Railway Station. Why then were Gurkhas turned upon meek and inoffensive persons? However, the Chittagong public did well in appointing a non-official Committee to enquire into the circumstances leading to the assault and go carefully into the whole affair. The Committee was composed of six members and a President in the person of Babu Rajani Ranjan Sen, a leading Pleader. The Committee held several sittings and recorded evidence and its report is now before the public. We trust the report of the Committee will carry due weight with the authorities and will afford them considerable food for reflection. The Committee does not fasten blame or liability upon any particular person or authority as no explicit evidence has been forthcoming in this respect but the District Officer cannot escape blame considering that it is his business to call in the military that would not act without his express direction. We are inclined to regard the incident as another serious bungling on the part of the authorities at Chittagong.

The Lords' Debate.

Ditcher writes in "Capital":—In spite of the outward visible conflict in the Lords' debate there was an inward invisible conspiracy to confuse the real issues. There was hardly an honest attempt to face the awkward fact that the masses who follow Gandhi and the Ali Brothers distrust the British *raj* in India, because of certain phases of the Imperial foreign policy. Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards Turkey is at the bottom of the Khilafat agitation; the treatment of Indians in Kenya has embittered the traders of Gujerat who have brothers and cousins in that colony, hence their protest against the presentation of an address of welcome to the Prince by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Bombay. It would be easy to recite a litany of grievances to account for the non-co-operation of Indians with the Government of India, also for the intended boycott of our royal visitor. They are all known to the politicians of Westminster who refuse for various reasons to examine them with the candour and sympathy so necessary to a settlement. And their idea is to launch the Heir Apparent on a troubled sea without chart or compass to guide him. This is not only stupidity but disloyalty. Our only hope is that in the seclusion of his cabin on the "Renown" the Prince will be able to discover the means to assist him to revive the legend of royalty in India which hallows the memory of his great-grandmother, the illustrious Victoria.

More Taxation.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—While the members of the Bengal Legislative Council backed by the Government and the mercantile community have been crying for the money realised from the tax on jute to meet the deficit of the Bengal Government, the real situation is that the Government of India themselves want more. The "Pioneer" while admitting that the plight of Bengal is desperate displays more solicitude for the Government of India. Says the "Pioneer":—"If jute can afford to be more heavily taxed—a very doubtful point—surely, the Imperial Government should be the beneficiary therefrom, and we know that the Imperial Government in its efforts next year to make both ends meet will not be backward in seeing upon any margin of taxation wherever it may exist." It is a case of "my necessity is greater than thine" and not "thy necessity is greater than mine." The Government of India with its increased and increasing military expenditure and the abnormal cost of the Reforms cannot make two ends meet. They cannot afford to be generous and must seize upon any margin of taxation wherever it may exist. So there is no hope of help for the Bengal Government—with its Plethora of Ministers and Members of Executive Council—from the Simla gods. No chance of such help is coming in a shower of gold. The "Pioneer" plainly hints that there is to be more taxation. Already we have the Bengal Government moving in the matter of increasing stamp duty. The Committee appointed to consider the whole thing is to sit shortly. And others are to follow—as the first fruits of the Reforms. But then the Reforms must be given a trial even if the people die of starvation as an inevitable consequence.

Prohibition and Punjab Minister.

The "Servant":—The Minister for Agriculture of the Punjab Government is prepared to sympathize entirely with the temperance movement but is "constrained" to support the sale of licensed liquor because it would be impossible to suppress illicit distillation. He therefore calls upon zealous and earnest workers in the cause of temperance to range themselves on the side of the excise officers with a view to preventing clandestine distillation. Having adopted this method of resolving administrative antimonies the Honourable Minister should now ask his colleagues to frame a scheme for licensed thieving inasmuch as it has long been actually impossible to suppress illegal pilfering.

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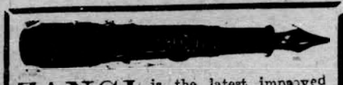
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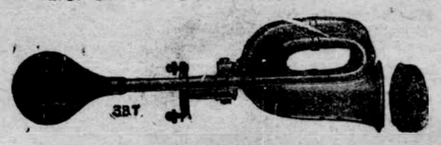
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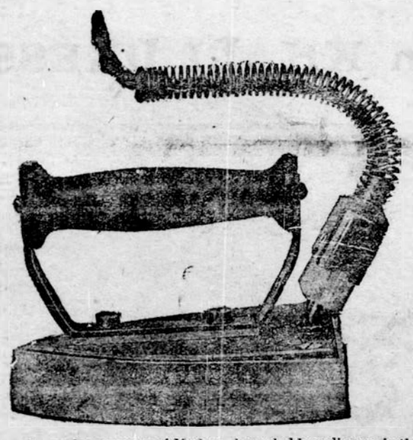
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JEWEL THIEVES' VISIT TO LONDON FLAT.

Details of an extensive robbery at a flat in Park Lane, London, were reported to Scotland Yard in mail week. The thieves entered the flat, which is occupied by the Rajah of Pudukota, it is believed, by means of false keys.

They broke into a fixed wardrobe and obtained one Russian sable wrap consisting of twenty skins; a lady's ermine coat; a large six-sided emerald ring set in platinum and surrounded with diamonds; a circular diamond double bordered plaque bound with a Burma ruby in the centre and a diamond loop; one pair of emerald earrings; a gold-chased cigarette case; a tortoiseshell and silver toilet set; a blue enamel scarf pin set with diamonds; a blue enamel brooch with a square diamond in the centre and human hair at the back; a gold wrist watch on a gold and platinum flexible band; a diamond collette flexible bracelet; two sets of gold links, and various other articles of considerable value.

The thieves attempted to force a large steel safe, about four inches of which, across the centre, had been cut, using, it is supposed, an oxygen and acetylene burner. The stolen jewels are valued at £5,000. "Manchester Guardian".

IS IT NOT POLITICAL?

Has the Khilafat question any political significance to India save that the existence of free independent Muslim states would be a source of strength to her? It is contended by reactionaries that it is a purely religious question which ought not to have been brought to the political field. We confess it is a religious question. The why of religion being wedded to politics has been more than well answered by the nationalist press as a whole. We shall here try, if we can, to show that the Khilafat, notwithstanding its religious importance, is also a first class political problem. Why? It will be remembered that eary in 1916 and 1917 when the fate of England was hanging in the threadbare of the balance, when all her resources were inadequate to meet the German, then the Cabinet sought the help of the Indian Muslims who were hitherto neutral in view of their Khalifa being involved in the war. As a prize for this help, Mr. Lloyd George by himself, on the authority of the British Cabinet and the Parliament and through Lord Hardinge promised to keep the Turkish territory intact in any future settlement of peace after the war. Believing in this, the Muslims of India shed their blood on the fields of Flanders and France Mesopotamia and Basra to win the freedom of England. But when England became free from German invasion, she forgot her promises. Mr. Lloyd George's breach of pledges is now a matter of history. This apart, we have to look at another phase. At war loan and recruitment meetings in India, it was loudly advertised, by the powers that be and by their supporters that the war was waged not for any material gain to Britain. It was waged in defence of truth, honour and justice. Because, Germany defied her own promises to Belgium given in the last century, we are now out to compel her hands to stand by her word. This is the only end sought by the war. This was what England and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy told us. We believed it: and helped England in compelling Germany to redeem her sacred pledges. Now, England is on her trial. She has broken her pledges to the Indian Musalmans. She has also materially gained by the spoils of war. She has broken Turkish Imperialism. If we were honest in our professions when, in the early days of the war, we repeated parrotlike Mr. Lloyd George's words, a sense of honesty and logic compels us to force England not to break her pledges. The new chapter in political science introduced by England that when one nation breaks its sacred promises made to another nation, any third nation or nations has not only a right but the duty to compel the first nation to redeem its pledges—cannot now be evaded by England herself. It is in this sense that we call the Khilafat question a political question: not only Congressmen but also non-congressmen, not only India but also every other nation is bound to help the Musalmans in compelling Britain to do them justice.—The Motherland.

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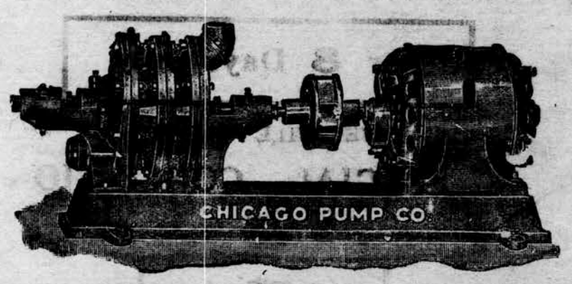
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